The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,893—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

McEWAN'S BEER,
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "HIMALAYA."

THE OUTWARD MAIL STEAMER "HIMALAYA" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE in BOMBAY at 9 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 5th, and in that case will proceed to the VICTORIA DOCK, where Passengers and Baggage will be landed. Should the Vessel arrive later the landing will take place at the Apollo Bunder.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	7080	2000	J. Orman	19th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H Moule	10th „
B L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st „
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	21st „
B.L. PEKIN	3908	750	....	28th „

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

16th Nov.	14th Dec.
30th Nov.	28th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 31, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail,
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	500	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	15th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 3, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

[illegible] CONTAMINATIONS

[illegible] whether the after-effect of Contagious [illegible]itary taint, or foul matter of any de[illegible] positively carried out of the system by [illegible]ke's WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," [illegible] Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing [illegible] Blood from all impurities it cannot [illegible] recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, [illegible]d Blood Diseases, and Sores of all [illegible]er-failing and permanent Cure. It is [illegible]ific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains [illegible] cause from the blood and bones. [illegible]mists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and [illegible] Thousands of Testimonials

[illegible] OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS [illegible] cure all discharges from the Urinary [illegible] either sex (acquired or constitutional), [illegible] Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from [illegible] Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists [illegible]t Medicine Vendors throughout the World. [illegible]tors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES [illegible] COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 9th November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 5th November, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 6th November, 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on 10th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co, are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool .. .. „ KING, BAILLIE and Co

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the BHOPAL STATE FACTORY, the following hands:—Applications with Testimonials stating terms. Wanted not later than the 20th November. Date of joining given against each post. None need apply who has not good experience and possess good testimonials.

HANDS REQUIRED.

No.	Post or Capacity.	Estimated wages in State coin.	Latest date of joining.
I.	Office Head Clerk and Accountant	55—65	At once.
II.	One good experienced Mechanic to take charge and work a Duncan Stewart's Hydraulic Cotton Press	50—75	1st Dec., 1892.
III.	One Valver to take charge of one set of Valves of the above Press	15—20	„
IV.	One Foreman Lasher to superintend and teach the local laborer to lash the Cotton bales with Hoop Iron	15—20	„
V.	Two experienced Gin Fitters to take charge of 46 Macarthie's fine bearing Gins by Messrs. Platt Brothers, and to superintend the working of the under Gin Fitters locally kept	20—40 each.	
VI.	One Engine Driver to take charge and drive one compound condencing double cylinder Gin Engine, of 75 Indicative Horse Power, Working Gin by means of Rope Gearing	30—40	

Note.—The applicants excepting No. 1 when applying and sending in copies of their testimonials should also state terms. First—if the Factory is worked for years from one year's end to another, and second—if only worked for the Cotton Seasons, i.e., for 6 or 7 months every year, i.e., from December to July of each year.

All applications to be decided by A. S. up to the 20th November, 1892, the latest.

SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories.
Bhopal, 28th October 1892.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th November next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, No. 5, Apollo Street, Bombay, unless previously sold by contract by order of the surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late W. A. L. M'KENZIE, Esq., all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 goontas, with a Bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagles Nest," situate at Mahableshwar, and registered as property No. 44, in the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwar. This Bungalow was formerly the property of the Hon. Mr. Scobie, is situate on a prominent position on the Lodwick and Sidney, Point Roads, is close to the Stream of Water, known as the "Dhoby's Waterfall," and commands an extensive and beautiful view extending to the sea on the West. The Bungalow stands in a large compound covered with large trees and containing 3 or 4 fine building sites, is pukka built with corrugated iron roof and ceiling and wood work of cut teak, is completely furnished, and has also a glass and crockery ware, all included in the sale, and has cookroom, servants' quarters, stabling for 6 horses and coach house. Rent for Hot Season Rs. 650 to Rs. 700, and for Cold Season months Rs. 68 per month. The annual assessment is Rs. 34-14-0. For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. ROUGHTON and BYRNE, Solicitors for the Executor and Trustee, or to the Undersigned, to whom also tenders for purchase by private contract may be made. A ground plan may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY.

A GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT GOLD COINAGE.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TO LET,

EITHER WHOLLY or PARTLY, a large and Commodious HOUSE, in the Dalal Street, Fort, for Office or Private Dwellings, with large Godowns to accommodate about 2,500 packages of Piece-goods and Yarns, and a compound both in the front and rear, where also Metals, &c., can be stored, with stable. Apply to Mr. KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., Fort.

TO LET a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5	Per cent. per annum	for 12 months.	Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½	Do.	do.	for 9 months.	
4	Do.	do.	for 6 months.	
3	Do.	do.	for 4 months.	

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	„	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	„	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	„	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	„	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	„	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

TREACHER & Co.'s reputation in India and in Europe as producers of a really good "Trichy" Cheroot has long been ahead of that of any of their numerous competitors, and they have no hesitation in saying that their Cigars still stand unrivalled. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of the Tobacco, in manufacture, and in storage, and the Company's constituents may rest assured that all that care and experience can suggest will be done to give them a really High-Class Cheroot.

PRICES.

			Rs. a. Cash.	Rs. a. Credit.
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot Shape, without straw	Per Box of	100	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawsons, Cheroot Shape, with straw	„	100	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomsons, Cheroot Shape, with straw	„	100	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar Shape	„	100	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Gem Muster, Cigar Shape	„	100	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Dindiguls, Cheroot Shape, with straw	„	100	2 4	2 8
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel-shaped	„	100	2 2	2 6
Treacher's Club Muster, Cigar Shape	„	100	3 0	3 6

The Company are prepared to deliver the above at any address in London, free of all expense, at the following rates, net cash:—

1,000	Havannahs	for Rs. 115;	500	for Rs. 65
1,000	Gem Muster	for Rs. 90;	500	for Rs. 52
1,000	Nobles	for Rs. 115;	500	for Rs. 65
1,000	Dawsons	for Rs. 120;	500	for Rs. 67-8
1,000	Thompsons	for Rs. 130;	500	for Rs. 72-8
1,000	Treacher's Muster	for Rs. 115;	500	for Rs. 65
1,000	Club Muster	for Rs. 175;	500	for Rs. 95

Meerschaum, Briar, and other Pipes in Great Variety.
TOBACCOS, CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

A "MULTUM IN PARVO" CURE!

THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

THE source of all the ills that the flesh is heir to lie in the unhealthy condition of the alimentary canal. When there is imperfect digestion, there is imperfect assimilation, and the blood supplied to the system being poor, several refuse products accumulate in it owing to imperfect elimination, caused by inactive secretive organs. All these evils lead to congestion of the several internal organs, and thus generally leave behind permanent mischief. It is, therefore, desirable to keep the alimentary canal in perfect order, good digestion, and free secretions, securing immunity from the evils mentioned above. This is only effected by MADONAL. It promotes the secretions of the stomach, and by giving tone to its coat assists digestion, and by causing free secretions, keep the organs working and preserves the system in normal health.

The chief excretors in the animal economy are the intestinal canal: Liver, Kidneys, and Skin. If these organs were to keep up healthy eliminations, which can only be done through the instrumentality of the healthy alimentary canal, there would be no more nausea, hot sensations in the stomach, acid eructations, heartburn, constipation, coated tongue, bad fœtor, distension of the stomach after food, highly coloured and scanty urine, headache, drowsiness, giddiness, backache, dry, scurfy, and sallow skin, &c. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

These Drops are the only remedy which can keep the alimentry canal in health without producing any disagreeable effect, as griping and nausea. They have not only a purgative action, but, taken as directed, they give a tone to the stomach and liver in eliminating bile, act as tonics to the muscles of the intestinal canal and throw out the urinary poisons. Thus, its constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates, rheumatism, torpid liver, itchy skin, and stone in the bladder.

After a good dinner and excess in drinking a full Dose of these Drops, if taken before going to bed, will remove, by clearing the bowels, all the bad effects, and make you fit for work the next morning.

In ordinary and periodic malarial fevers, these Drops, if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the best remedy in all Female Disorders.

By the use of these Drops the most painful and exhausting disease, known as Piles, is prevented. To correct the Liver is, in tropical climates, the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this. What better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL?

2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. Of all Chemists.

23, HUMMUM STREET—**MADON, SONS & CO.,**—FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS FROM THE "HIMALAYA"

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS SHOULD GO DIRECT TO

PROMPTLY SUPPLIED WITH RELIABLE HELMETS AND EVERY ITEM OF CLOTHING FOR THE EAST.

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WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
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Charges according to amount of work.

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THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

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A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
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Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

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Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
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PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
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CIGARS,—Havana, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

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Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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Comfortable fitting, all sizes, and suitable for all occasions, at Moderate Prices, for prompt Cash. FOR ILLUSTRATIONS OF STYLES AND PRICES, SEE OUR MONTHLY LIST.

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The most comfortable fitting in all sizes, in styles for House wear, Evening, Walking, Tennis or Carriage Use, a Large Selection, and Durable Qualities at very Low Prices. FOR ILLUSTRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, AND PRICES, SEE OUR MONTHLY LIST.

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Good Wearing Qualities, all sizes, and suitable for all occasions, the very best value for prompt Cash. FOR DETAILS OF PRICES AND DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OUR MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

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Will Customers, not receiving a copy, please advise us, and their names shall be registered.

We shall also be glad to register the names of those who are not Customers as we believe the large selections offered, combined with our Low Prices, will induce a trial order, and then lead to further transactions.

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The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
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WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

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THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'

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EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

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Messrs. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.
Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.
VICTORIA TERMINUS, Refreshment Rooms.
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
LAST NIGHT OF
"THE MOUNTEBANKS."
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF
MISS VERA PATEY.
NITA—THE DANCING GIRL.

MONDAY NEXT.
1ST PERFORMANCE OF CHASSAIGNE'S POPULAR OPERA
"FALKA."
First [illegible] of MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD [illegible] Season as TANCRED.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MAHABHARATA.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION of MAHABHARATA (useful to all Oriental Scholars), and its complete Sanskrit Text, published by P. C. Roy, C.I.E., may be had respectively for Rs. 50 and Rs. 8 in India. Subscribers, unable to pay the full rate, may send Rs. 25 for the former. As only a few sets of both are obtainable, apply at once to MANAGER, D. B. K., No. 1, Raja Gurudass St., Calcutta.

FRESH BATCHES of high-caste and excellent ARAB HORSES and PONIES suitable for Turf purposes arrived Per S. S. Simla and Henry Bolckow, in the Stable of the well-known Arab Horses' Importer, Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK BIN CURTAS.
For particulars apply to

Mr. ABDULRAZZAK BIN CURTAS,
No. 8, Ripon Road, Commission Stables.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12.
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for SUPPLYING LIME for Public Works, in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Forms of tender may be obtained, and conditions of Contract learnt, on application at the office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned, until 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th November, 1892.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 5th November, 1892.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

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[illegible] INDIA AND BURMAH,
[illegible] AND POONA.

[illegible] KING & Co.,
[illegible] AGENTS, BOMBAY.

[illegible] opened, and Interest [illegible] per Annum on the minimum [illegible] below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

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T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac *
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T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S O P
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * *
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FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 90 PER DOZ.

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David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch **
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David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s	*Finest Old Scotch.*
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Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 31 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIERS TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

OUT-STATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.
CUSTOMS HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150° arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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[illegible] HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEGETILE PIANOFORTE, MUSICAL BOXES, VICTORIA, HORSE, AND HARNESS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, the household furniture consisting of telescopic dining tables of 4 pieces, drawing-room set of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round pier, dressing and washing-tables, meatsafes, large mirrors, kerosine and argand lamps, mirror door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, book cases, pigeon-hole, cloth presses, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, Pianoforte, begetile musical boxes, chinaware consisting of large assorted vases, jars, cruets, cabinet boxes, trays, garden pots, screen, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, harness, carpet, ice-box, &c., &c.

Property of a Gentleman at 2-30 p.m.
1. Victoria with folding coach box, horse and harness.
Photographic apparatus, consisting of camera, lenses, printing frames, silver baths, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, November 5, 1892.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital 10 lakh[illegible]000
Shares of Rs.[illegible]

PAID UP CAPI[illegible],000
CAPITAL UNCALLED ....[illegible],000
RESERVES AND REST.........[illegible],867

A BRANCH of this BANK will [illegible]NED in Esplanade Road, on the premises [illegible] vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on T[illegible]AY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.
Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bom[illegible] has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, (BYCULLA) BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 14th November, 1892.

Printed form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned, at No. 313, Kalbadevi Road, up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of RATIONS, CLOTHING, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1893.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M. every day, except Sundays, on payment of a fee of 1 Re.

The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, 24th October, 1892.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, the deceased abovenamed (who for some years resided at Aden, and died at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 29th day of August, 1886, and whose Will was proved by BAI RATANBAI, the widow, and MEHERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE KHARAS and JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE KHARAS, the sons of the said deceased, the sole Executors therein named on the 10th day of December, 1886, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, the office of the Undersigned their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of November, now next ensuing, and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1892.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE J. R. DUXBURY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all Persons being creditors of, or having any claims against, the estate of JONATHAN ROBINSON DUXBURY, late of the "Tower," Middle Colaba, Bombay, Traffic Manager, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, deceased, who died at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 18th Day of July, 1892, and Letters of Administration, with his Will annexed, of whose property and credits were on the 19th Day of September, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Frank Chalk and Alfred Caldecott Walker, the constituted Attornies of Mary Angelica Quinton Atkinson, the Executrix of the said deceased for her use and benefit, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Frank Chalk and Alfred Caldecott Walker, on their behalf at their office No. 18, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 14th day of November, 1892, as after that date the said Frank Chalk and Alfred Caldecott Walker, as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then remaining in their hands to the said Executrix entitled thereto, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 1st Day of October, 1892.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Administrator's Solicitors.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

GEORGE JAMES RAFFIN, late Captain, S. S. "Tanjore," Bombay.
RICHARD DAVIDSON, late an Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.
JOSEPH ANTHONY D'SOUZA, late a Medical Practitioner, Mazagon.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BILLIMORIA, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant.
EUSTACE WILLIAM DOUGLAS MOFFAT, late District Superintendent of Police, Yeotmal.
W. PEYTON, late Major General, Indian Staff Corps, Retired.
HAJEE HASSAN YAKUB alias HAJEE HASSAN ALI, late of Bombay Mahomedan.
JOHN GIBBINGS WESTROPP, late Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps and Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.
CAROLINE EMILY DUXBURY, late of Bombay, European.
ANNIE MARIA HARDY SCALING nee HUTCHINSON, late of 10, Fitter Lane, in the City of York.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay.
22nd October 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES
(COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), &c., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1893.

Tenders on the Company's form, to be obtained from Undersigned, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the *deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by* the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more *items without reference to others in the same tender, and* does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Meter Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1893, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 Per Cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 Per Cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6.—All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's, Office, Parel, October 20, 1892.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.......................Rs.	15,55,867
Working Capital.................................. „	1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......£	2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	250,000
RESERVE FUND ....£	223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ....£	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE;
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4 „ „
3 Months	3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............................$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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NOW READY.
PRICE, ONE RUPEE, POST FREE.

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PUBLISHERS:—"PIONEER PRESS," Allahabad.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel-welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

ESTABLISHED April 1892.
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URHUJ.
SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,

of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

THE
LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W

Situated in the Most Fashionable, Convenient, and Healthy Position in London,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER—
WALTER GOSDEN.

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(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
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D. MACROPOLO,
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BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 „ „ „	5 0	12 „ „	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 1 4
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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
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READING AND LONDON.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. [illegible] and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, [illegible] No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only digested, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one [illegible] widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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A SPECIAL QUOTATION.
TROPICAL FLANNELS.

SLEEPING SUITS, with Girdle	Rs. 10 8
SHIRTS, COLLARS attached, Silk Bands	„ 5 8

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.
ABSORBENT AND COMFORTABLE.
CASH OR V.-P. POST.

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

DO YOU EVER BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to....................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491 High Holborn, LONDON.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in *force than any other Life Office* doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—*It declares larger Cash Bonuses* than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum *Assured.*

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value *of every Premium paid, the interest* on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.
WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURY [illegible]
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED [illegible]
L. MIT[illegible]
41-2, Bagbazar S[illegible]

May also be had of BABOO BORODA [illegible] B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Nobasu Pre[illegible] Nussee Ghoses St.

DR. ESENJEE'S [illegible]
WONDERFUL [illegible]

GOOD Morning, Gentleme[illegible] to prevent premature death fro[illegible] at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ri[illegible] Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver [illegible] short period, and rapidly cuts short all [illegible] Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, [illegible] free from all diseases by putting it only [illegible] left hand. I can strongly state as a mean[illegible] restoring health it is unequalled, as it has [illegible] several European Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] for which I hold several unsolicited testimon[illegible] wonderful discovery of the day. I have n[illegible] stating before the public that an household [illegible] without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. [illegible] packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJE[illegible]
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Ca[illegible]

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd
Apollo	750	00S'2	2,200	20	205
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	155xd
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	960
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	497½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	285
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	575xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,020

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mlg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	5,00	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,930
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	570xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	487½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	280
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	532½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18		do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	89
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	292
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales FireIn.	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	00	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16
Carolas	„	225
Mexican Dollars	„	222-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„	37½
Bar Silver	„	106-8
Gold Leaf	„	25-7
Bar Gold, English	„	25-9-6
Bar Australian	„	25-7
Bar Bombay	„	25-5
Bar Pekin	„	25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	106 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	103 nom.
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	116
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	105

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 2 15-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 29-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight		1s. 3d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 3 1-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3⅛d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3⅛d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3¼d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 9-32d.
Francs	3 Do.	do.	1·59½
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1·60
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	60 days'	do.	99¼ nom.
Madras	At sight		100 3-32
Do.	30 days'	do.	99⅞
China	60 days'	do.	220

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madeful keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, 5 o'clock, Hall of the New High School.
Aryan Social Union, Mr. Lowji Jhinabhai's Lecture Peoples' Free Reading Room, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Strike at the Sassoon Mills.—The strike of mill-hands at the above spinning and weaving mill still continues. The police are protecting the non-strikers.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Elektra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 4,774; daily average being 154; total of new admissions, 1,920; number of children vaccinated, 80.

Mrs. Alice Shaw.—Mrs. Alice Shaw, la Belle Siffleuse, is to pay a visit to Bombay next week. On Thursday and Friday. Those who wish to hear her will be able to do so at the Novelty Theatre.

A runaway-Patient.—A Hindu, named Tannoo Oomajee, living at Chinchpoogly, recently a patient in the J. J. Hospital, absconded from the hospital, on Wednesday, taking with him a hospital *bundy*.

Street Accident.—On Thursday evening, a Parsee child, aged two, was accidentally knocked down and run over at Colbat Road by a landau, belonging to Mr. Nana Morojee, which was being driven by his coachman. The child sustained a fracture to one of its ribs.

A missing Wife.—Khimjee Nursey, residing at Cazee Syed Street, has reported to the police that his wife, Manbai, aged eighteen, left his house on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, having in her possession gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,280, and has not since returned.

Mischievous Urchins.—Mr. E. Edwards, the manager of the Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills situated at Gilder Street, reported to the police, yesterday, that he anticipated trouble in the mill. Some boys threw stones and smashed some windows on Thursday evening. Two men were hurt. The usual police precautions were taken yesterday morning to prevent a breach of the peace.

Importing Arms.—Mr. J. Ringrow, of the Preventive Service, found two gun barrels and six packets of cartridges belonging to the Nacoda of a Portuguese Schooner Aljafre, which arrived here lately from Inhambauer. The guns were concealed on board, and no declaration was made in the import manifest. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Collector of Customs yesterday, the Nacoda was fined Rs. 10.

A Disclaimer.—Mr. S. Benjamin, of Jacob's Circle, writes to us:—Sir,—I beg to inform you that I am not the S. Benjamin stated in the advertisement, which appeared in your issue of the 1st instant. I shall, therefore, be highly obliged by your kindly inserting this correction in your to-morrow's issue, as I am also known by that name, and am in the habit of signing S. Benjamin, hence it is quite probable that my friends and relatives should be misguided in forming conjectures.

Bombay Cycling Club.—The Bombay Cycling Club will wheel to Borivli this evening. The roads are in splendid condition, and the nights are now light and cool, so it is hoped a big crowd will make the necessary effort to be at the Bandstand by 8 o'clock or at the Parsee Statue, 8-30. Refreshments will be provided at Borivli, and an easy pace maintained throughout. Thursday's ride to Danda was a success owing to a fair number of cyclists, a cool evening, and an interesting event which occurred at Bandora.

Music at the Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening:—

Quadrille	La Grande Duchess	Strauss.
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Amour	J. Stella.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Galop	Tout a la Joie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music on the Bandora Hill.—To-morrow (Sunday) the following programme will be played by the St. Joseph's Band on the Bandora Hill, opposite the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Primrose	
Valse	Court Beauties	Ch Coote, Arrg by J Henkel.
Fantasia	Magenta	Ripley.
March	Give me your hand old friend of youth	Newton.
Quadrille	Queen's Lancers	Ch Coote, Arrg by J Henkel.
Galop	John Gilpin	Ch Coote, Arrg by J Henkel.

A Lady Doctor for Zanzibar.—On Sunday last, says a correspondent, Miss Bridget Viegas left for Zanzibar by the s.s. Safari, a German steamer. Miss Viegas was a student of the Grant Medical College, and although it is commonly reported that she is gone to acquire practice, hopes are entertained of her entering H. H. the Sultan's service for a period of a year, and then proceeding to England with the object of coming back to India in Government service. She is a daughter of the late Mr. Luis Viegas and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Amador Viegas, a well-known China merchant, and sister-in-law of the Portuguese Consul at Zanzibar.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati, Nasik, 2,202 patients were treated in the month of October last. Amongst them 1,619 were Hindoos, 561 Mahomedans, 4 Parsees, and 18 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated 275 were from Punchvati, 927 from Nasik, and 417 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans, 6 were from Punchvati, 452 from Nasik, and 103 from adjacent villages; of the Parsees 2 were from Nasik and 2 from adjacent villages; and of the Christians 11 were from Nasik and 7 from other villages. 7 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

The Dr. Blaney Memorial Fund.—We have been requested by the joint honorary secretaries to state that the following further subscriptions have been promised towards this fund:—Amount previously subscribed Rs. 21,563. Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., Rs. 75; Mr. Vurudhman Punsey, Rs. 50; Messrs. Karamsey Khetsey and Co., Rs. 30; Messrs. Bharmal Bhojraj and Co., Khoja Fazul Merally Chinoy, Mr. Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody, Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo, and Ramjee Damjee, each Rs. 25; The Blaney Club, Rs. 24; Messrs. Shamjee Malsee, Mr. Nursey Kessowjee and Madhav Bhimjee, each Rs. 15; Byramjee Dadabhoy, Keshowjee Bhimjee Dalal, Virpar Dewjee, Messrs. Vassunjee Tricumjee and Co., and Mr. Veerjee Canjee, each Rs. 10; and Punsey Varghor, Rs. 5.—Total, Rs. 21,967.

Inquest.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Sonapur burning-ground, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Nerbudda, aged eight years, the daughter of Nuthoo Baiva, residing at Abdool Rayman Street. The father of the deceased deposed that about ten or twelve days ago he and his daughter (deceased) were walking along the street on their way home when the deceased hurt her toe. He looked at the wound and found that a small iron nail had penetrated the skin, and the toe was bleeding. The wound healed up and deceased went about as usual until last Wednesday, when she was seized with spasms, which continued until her death, at 3 a.m., yesterday. The jury returned a unanimous verdict that death was the result of tetanus, following a wound of the toe, inflicted by treading on a nail in the street.

Goa News.—The postponement of the election of the deputies was effected by a resolution in the Government Council, at which only five members out of fourteen were present, and the Advocate-General voted against the postponement.—His Majesty the King of Portugal has been pleased to confer honours upon the following gentlemen:—That of Commendatorde Christ on Messrs. J. M. C. Taborda, the Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, J. J. da Silva, Proprietor of the *Portuguez Britanico*, and Rev. A. C. F. de Souza Vicar of Cavel, that of Commendadores de Villa Viosoa on Rev. G. F. da Silva, Vicar Vara of Thana, Messrs. L. J. de Souza, pleader, L. Mascarenhas, editor of the *Anglo-Lusitano*, and M. S. Vas, president of the Damaun Municipality; and that of Canalleire de Conceicao on Mr. A. F. Moniz, barrister-at-law at Damaun, and Rogerio do Rozario of Mazagon, Bombay.

The Durant-Neill Defamation Case.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Clive Durant charged George Robert Neill with defamation, came on for hearing, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. The case ought to have come on for hearing on Thursday, but Durant wrote a letter to his Worship asking for an adjournment on the ground that he was ill and confined to his house. The Magistrate peremptorily fixed the hearing of the case for yesterday, at 12 a.m. The complainant was informed that no further adjournment would be granted unless he sent in a sworn medical certificate. The case was called on for hearing punctually at twelve o'clock, but as the complainant had not put in an appearance, his Worship waited for him for quarter of an hour, and then struck off the case in the absence of the complainant. At 12-30, Clive Durant sent a medical certificate, signed by Dr. Masina, and a letter to his Worship asking for an adjournment until Tuesday next. The Magistrate informed the man who had brought the certificate that he was sorry that he could not help in the matter, as he had already struck off the case.

Administering Dhatura Poison.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Rahimbux Karimbux, Gungaram Nandram, and Haridass Khatao, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with administering dhatura to Ramdass Goolabdass on the 17th ultimo with the intention of robbing him of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 440. The second and the third accused invited the complainant to dine with them at the house of Gunga, mistress of Haridass. The complainant in compliance with the request went to Gunga's house on the day in question, and there he was served with some sweetmeats which the complainant partook of and immediately after he did so he began to feel giddy. He was then offered some milk, but a suspicion having crossed his mind as to the criminal intention on the part of the accused, he refused to drink the milk. The accused then took him to Parajpole Lane, where they left him, and ran away on seeing a policeman. The first accused then came there, and the policeman was informed by the complainant, who is a mendicant, that the accused had administered him some stupefying drug in order to facilitate the commission of theft of ornaments, which he was wearing on his person. The policeman took the complainant to the hospital, and arrested the first accused on suspicion as he was standing by the complainant. The Magistrate discharged the first accused and committed the second and the third accused to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

On Saturday last, the two previously arranged matches against the 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry took place, in both of which the Rifle Club team was defeated. This was what might naturally be expected, for although it will not be denied that many individual good shots are to be found amongst the Volunteers, they seldom have any collective practice, and so are unaccustomed to firing under words of command. For matches of this kind the members of the team must know their commander, and he likewise must know his men, in other words they should practice together. In the Rifle Club team, says our correspondent, there was a tendency to hurry the firing, the team being finished much within the time, on the other side the soldiers having the advantage of training and experience fired with deliberation knowing the exact time to allow for each shot. The Volunteers will take advantage of the lesson taught and should another occasion occur they may be able to reverse matters, or if not the positions of the two teams will be less marked. The Rifle Club Committee heartily thank Colonel Symons for suggesting these matches, and for the great interest he has shown towards the Club during the monsoon season, by placing the Colaba Range at their disposal on Saturday afternoons.

Match II. and III.—2nd K. O. Y. Light Infantry *vs.* Bombay Rifle Club.

Match II.—Teams of 10 a side, all ranks, "Volley Firing and Running." Fall in at 900 yards, double to 800 yards and fire 5 volleys, then to 700 yards and fire 5 volleys, then to 600 yards and fire 5 volleys. Time—8 minutes. Any military position loading from the pouch.

2ND K. O. Y. LIGHT INFANTRY TEAM.

Sergeant Woodhouse
„ Stevens
„ Parkin
Lce-Sergt Parkin
Lce-Corpl Gillam
„ Legg
„ Boston
„ Koolman
Private Robinson
„ Spurr
} 128 points.

Commanded by Cr-Sergt Graham.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

Lieut F W English
Surgt-Major Downing
Sergt-Inst Moore
Cr-Sergt Brown
Sergt Fry
Sergt Ashdown
Corpl Lund
Corpl Canell
Lce-Corpl Fernandes
Gunner Bond
} 87 points.

Commanded by Sergt-Major Booth.

Match III.—Teams of 8 a side, all ranks. "Rapid Individual," position kneeling, distance 500 yards. Loading from the pouch. Each man of the team to complete 7 rounds before the next man commences. Time, 8 minutes.

2ND K. O. Y. LIGHT INFANTRY TEAM.

Sergt Woodhouse
„ Stevens
„ Parkin
Lce-Corpl Gillam
„ Legg
„ Boston
Private Spur
„ Robinson
} 96 Points

Commanded by Cr-Sergt Graham

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

Lieut F W English
Sergt Instr Moore
„ Major Booth
„ Fry
„ Ashdown
Corporal Prescott
„ Lund
„ Canell
} 74 Points

Commanded by Sergt-Major Downing

Monsoon Aggregate.—The following is the result of the Monsoon Aggregate prizes, Sergt-Major Downing winning the first prize of Rs. 30, and the "Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal," with the excellent average of 4·26 per shot, Lieut F. W. English being second with an average of 4·07 per shot. The following are the first twenty best scores:—

	Score.	Prizes. Rs.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	239	30*
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	228	20†
Lieut S M English, Bo Vol Rifles	226	15
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	224	10
Qr-Mr-Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L I	223	10
Sergt-Inst J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	219	5
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B and C I Ry Vol	218	3
Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	218	3
Gunner A Bond, Bo Vol Artillery	217	
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	216	
Sergt G Parkin, 2nd K O Y L I	213	
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	213	
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vol	211	
Mr A Greening, Royal Navy	203	
Ar-Sergt J Baldock, Ordnance Dep	201	
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	197	
Mr W Massey, Bo Rifle Club	197	
Sergt-Instr J G Holland, B B and C I Ry Vols	196	
Sergt-Major H Booth, B B and C I Ry Vols	195	

* B R C Silver Medal.
† B R C Bronze Medal.

Revolver Aggregate.—The following is the result of the Revolver Aggregate—Sergt-Major Downing being first with a splendid average of 4·33 per short, A. Greening, R.N., second with 4·16 per shot, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Lines, 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry, third with 4·11 per shot. Sergeant Ashdown, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and Gunnery Instructor J. Bedford, R. N., running very close with 3·45 per shot.

	Score.	Prizes. Rs.
Surgeon-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	78	17
Mr A Greening, Royal Navy	75	8
Qr-Mr-Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L I	74	8
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	70	0
Gunnery Inst J Bedford, Royal Navy	70	0
Mr B Harman, Bo Rifle Club	58	0
Sergt J E Kess, Bo Vol Rifles	54	0
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	51	0
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24	0
Corps H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	23	0

Owing to the Coorla Range being under repairs and the Colaba Range being occupied there will be no competition this day, Saturday, 5th instant.

The 1st annual report of the Club is now ready, and may be obtained by applying to Sergeant-Major Downing, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Madras Early Gingelly Crop.

According to the statistics for the month of September, abstracted below, the area of this crop this year is 393,500 acres against a normal (average for five years) area of 376,000 acres, and 257,000 acres, sown during the same period in 1891. Details are given below for the several groups of districts into which the Presidency is divided. In a few cases the figures given in the early sowings report have been corrected.

Divisions.	Area sown in: A normal year.	1891-92.	1892. Originally reported.	1892. Subsequently reported.	1892. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Circars	102,000	94,000	108,700	17,000	125,700
Deccan	40,000	39,000	24,100	13,000	37,100
Carnatic	40,000	21,000	27,800	9,400	37,200
Central	139,000	77,000	140,000	26,300	166,300
South	55,000	26,000	15,300	16,900	32,200
The Presdy.	376,000	257,000	315,900	82,600	398,500

Divisions.	Percentage of area on which the outturn is estimated to be: Full.	Average.	Middling.	Bad.	Average outturn in annas.
	7	8	9	10	11
Circars	9	49	27	15	9
Deccan	19	20	32	9	10
Carnatic	6	37	43	14	9
Central	7	35	49	9	10
South	1	7	51	41	7
The Presdy.	8	40	39	13	10

In the Circars and the Central districts, the excess over the normal area is considerable; in the Deccan and Carnatic districts there is a very small deficiency; and in the Southern districts the deficiency is considerable. In addition to the abovementioned areas, 8,500 acres have recently been sown with the crop in the Malabar district, which is about 3,000 less then the normal and 7,700 acres less than was sown last year; heavy rainfall having retarded sowings.

The subjointed table shows the condition of the crop and the probable outturn in each of the chief growing districts, compared with the condition reported at the same period in the two preceeding years. For the Presidency as a whole, the outturn is estimated at a 10-anna crop; the crops being about average (12 annas) in Godavari, Ballary and Salem; poor in Vizagapatam; and moderate elsewhere.

Districts.	Area sown 1892.	Outturn during 1890.	1891.	1892.
		As.	As.	As.
Ganjam	12,800	6	7	7a
Vizagapatam	21,700	8	5	3b
Godavari	89,200	5	8	11c
Bellary	16,300	12	4	13c
Anantapur	15,700		5	7d
Chingleput	19,300	7	5	10e
South Arcot	15,400	10	4	9e
North Arcot	48,900	10	5	9e
Salem	52,100	7	5	12e
Coimbatore	61,800	7	6	9f
Madura	19,300	6	8	8g

(a) Crops suffered from want of seasonable rain in Berhampore and Chicacole, and from excessive rain in Goomsur.
(b) The rains failed during the flowering season.
(c) Season favourable.
(d) Outturn poor owing to excessive rains.
(–) Season favourable, crops generally fair.
(f) Condition of crops moderate.
(g) Rains untimely and season unfavourable.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, November 3.

10 p.m.	77·0

FRIDAY, November 4.

6 a.m.	73·1
10 a.m.	79·7
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	81·4

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Archæological Survey of the Central Provinces and Berar will probably be undertaken next year under the direction of Mr. Cousens, the Archæological Surveyor to the Government of Bombay.

Very general rain has fallen during the past few days throughout Bengal, although Behar is still reported to be rainless. At Saugor on Thursday there was a fall of two inches, and Calcutta has had several heavy showers. More rain, however, is still wanted for the crops.

Mr. Monro, ex-Bengal Civilian, and late Commissioner of the London Police, has for some time past been engaged in Mission work at Kishnaghur. Mr. Monro has just gone home for a few months, and will return, accompanied by his son, to begin Medical Mission work at Raneghat, which he regards as a suitable centre of operations. Miss Monro remains in India during her father's temporary absence.

A despatch on the reorganization scheme for the Public Works Department goes home to the Secretary of State by to-day's mail. The scheme is one providing for the retirement of about a hundred engineers who joined the service between 1874 and 1882, and it is understood that the option of retiring will be open to both Rurki and Cooper's Hill men alike.

The Madras fixtures with Lord Hawke's team of English cricketers stand at present as follows. On the 26th and 28th instant a match will be played against a team of the Madras Cricket Club; on the 29th and 30th instant one against a team selected from the various other Cricket Clubs in the Presidency, and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo, England *vs.* the Madras Presidency. All these matches will be subject to the approval of Lord Hawke.

It is reported that satisfactory conclusions have been arrived at between the Imperial and Ceylon Government regarding the site for the proposed new Cathedral on Galle Face, Colombo, and that the Bishop of Colombo has been put in possession of the land. The site adjoins the old cemetery and is thought to be an excellent location for the Cathedral, being very central. The Church of England will soon be in a position to erect the Cathedral.

Captain Annesley, formerly of the 11th Hussars, and who was at one time one of the best light-weight riders in the Cavalry, died at Bath on the 2nd ultimo. Captain Annesley was the second son of Mr. Arthur Lyttelton-Annesley, of Arley Castle, Staffordshire, and brother of Major-General Lyttelton, Commanding in Scotland.

The Shendus, on the northern frontier of the Arrakan hill tracts, require a lesson. The tribe have sent a challenge to Mr. Greenstreet, the Superintendent of Police at Akyab, to come out and fight; and no doubt when that gentleman receives a reinforcement of the Karen Levy, now on the way to Akyab, he will oblige them.

The question of connecting Port Blair with the main land by cable has been once more shelved by the Government of India on the ground of financial exigencies.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* contains the draft of a Bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the Presidency of Madras. The Bill will apply in the first instance to the city of Madras only, but power to extend it will be taken. It does not affect locomotives or engines on board any ship or vessel.

Sanction has been accorded to a survey of the proposed Arrakan Coast Line from Chittagong to Minhla, which would afford certainly the best access to Burma, and it is probable that Mr. R. J. Wood will be placed in charge.

The railway programme of the Government of India will probably be passed by the Viceroy before his return to Calcutta. It is not likely that any forecast of the work to be undertaken next year will be sent to the Secretary of State now, as it is quite impossible to say how the financial position may turn out. The usual four-year forecast has been abandoned for the same reason.

"Billy" the Regimental goat of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which was presented to the Battalion in 1883 by the Queen, died at Cherat on the 28th ult. The Regiment has been unfortunate this year, as the other Battalion lost theirs during their recent march through North Wales. It was run over by a transport waggon. The heads are all preserved in the Officers' Mess. "Billy," who died at Cherat, had completed his eight years in the country anyhow, and perhaps thought it was time he went "time-expired."

Rumour has it that the long-standing discord between H. H. the Raja of Faridkot and his heir-apparent, which was once patched up by the intervention of H. H. the Nawab of Mamdot has never been really removed, and that the heir-apparent has not returned to Faridkot for a long time. They say this is one of the questions to be laid before his Honor who visits Faridkot early in December, as also the old case between the Raja and the Dhilwan Sodhis.

The Secretary of State's reply to the recommendation of the Government of India, that the concession for the Delhi-Kotri line should be extended for six months has not been received yet, observes a contemporary, but the recommendation is certain to be granted. It is much less certain, we fear, that the promoters will be able to raise the required money within the extended time. The official view also is rather against the scheme, the line of country through which it passes being a series of steep gradients, described by one of the engineers who surveyed it as a "petrified Atlantic," and inclines rather to the Delhi-Bhawalpur-Kotri line or, as it is called from the chief chord in it, the Bhawalpur-Bhatinda line, the survey for which is expected to be undertaken shortly.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and party arrived at Karnal by special train at noon on the 30th October and were received at the railway station by Mr. Chevis, Deputy Commissioner, and the other District Officers. The Nawabs of Kanjpura furnished carriages for the visitors to drive to the camp. The Lieutenant-Governor stays in Karnal for the 31st October and leaves for Delhi on 1st November, arriving there the same afternoon.

Allahabad experienced phenominal weather for the time of year on Tuesday. Strong gusts of wind blew throughout the evening and heavy banks of cloud sailed across the sky until about half-past nine when there was a good downpour of rain lasting for nearly an hour. The "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember such a fall in the month of November.

Captain F. G. Aylmer, R. E., one of the heroes of Nilt, received his Victoria Cross from the hands of Major-General Luck at a parade of all the troops in garrison at Rawalpindi.

When Lord Roberts' Mission proceeds to Jellalabad the telegraph line will be relaid from Jamrud as far at least as Lundi Kotal. All the necessary material is available at Peshawar, and the wire could be put up on the shortest notice. Heliographic communication could be maintained between Lundi Kotal and Jellalabad, though it would be more satisfactory if the temporary telegraph line were extended to the latter place, thus facilitating the interchange of messages with India.

The conference of officials to be held at Lahore to discuss questions relating to Indian arts and manufactures probaby takes place in January.

Proposals for the collection of specimens of languages and dialects as brought to light by the recent census, are under the consideration of Government.

The question as to how far the verdicts of juries in the mofussil can be interfered with, raised by the Sessions Judge of Madura in a case wherein he entirely disagreed with the jury's verdict of acquittal, has just been decided by the Madras High Court. Justices Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer and Wilkinson set aside the jury's verdict. Their Lordships considered under what circumstances the powers given to the High Court by section 307 of the Procedure Code should be exercised. Some judges of the Calcutta Court had held that a verdict ought not to be set aside unless it was clearly and patently wrong and unsustainable, or it was established in the clearest possible manner that the jury had wholly miscarried in their conclusions. Their Lordships thought all this unduly limited the powers given to the High Court by the Legislature. When a case was referred to that tribunal under section 307, it might exercise any of the powers it exercised on appeal, under section 423. The whole case was before the Court, and it was for the Court to say whether, from the evidence, the accused should be acquitted or convicted.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th October, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891, of 83,638 maunds and Rs. 22,751 in the earnings.

An attempt was made on Oct. 3 to assassinate General Coello, Captain-General of Seville. A chemist of the city, on being admitted to his presence, began to use wild and revolutionary language, and invited the General to proclaim a Republic. General Coello treated him as a madman, whereupon his visitor suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, the bullett lodging in the General's right side. Attracted by the noise, two members of his staff hastened to the room and overpowered the man, not, however, before he had fired at them also. Medical aid was procured for General Coello, and the doctors were able to extract the bullet. They announce that he is going on satisfactorily and is in no danger.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—By facts elicited from all sides, the Mercantile, the Civil, the Military, the Navy, and general public, there is now no doubt that ever since the Franco-Prussian war gave Germany milliards of money for nothing which enabled her to change her currency from silver to gold our exchange has been subjected to violent fluctuations, and a downward tendency to such an extent, that business under that heading has from speculation gone to a legal form of gambling, even amongst the best of experts, as the recent failures of many banks and other firms from this cause can testify. From the uncertainties of exchange every kind of business is become as unreliable as it is unhealthy, and the manner in which it affects the general public is simply unbearable, for every rupee that the exporter of cotton and cereals makes the importer of piece-goods and other English manufactures lose as much and they in their turn put it on to the retail consumers, who after all have to bear the brunt of the game of this form of gambling, which the want of legislation permits to the rich. Exchange becomes hotter still for the public when it combines with the present keen competition in all branches of trade. Various are the frauds which this union gives rise to in the open market. Imagine the indignation of a man of limited means when he discovers that a dress which it cost him a few good rupees to get made last pay-day for his wife has just returned from the dhobie after its first wash, quite disfigured with rust, and unfit for further wear, simply because the tailor saved a pice by using "hooks and eyes" made of iron and coated with brass instead of pure brass ones. Then there is the annoyance caused by the unscrupulous shopkeepers, who keep continually adding a 10 per cent. more to the cost of your provisions and drugs, country manufactures included. Their imposts are very often as unjustifiable as they are arbitrary, yet their customers can say nothing to it since they are not all learned in the exchange and cannot work fractions to their finest point. In many ways the public are great sufferers from the working of the present demoralized exchange. Hence as Government interference is now being sought to put the matter right, it is easy to see the only light in which an impartial Government is likely to view the question, and there can be no doubt that a forecast or bird's-eye-view of this is already vouchsafed to us in Mr. Finlay's reply to the Darjeeling memorial to the Government of India. According to the Currency Act, I take it that Government is pledged to give to the people of India a gold mohur or 155 grains of pure gold for every fifteen silver rupees, and the time is now come I think for Government to find means to fulfil this pledge, for in doing so it will not only be keeping faith with the people, but it will at the same time be finding a remedy to radically remove the present gambling in exchange, and with it the lamentable failure of banks and other firms from its causes, prevent false gains generally and frauds practised by tradesmen to checkmate the vagaries of exchange and prevent likewise the annoyance and tyranny, which the general public are subjected to. We know, however, that our Government has not lately been the recipient of a treasure trove or war indemnity that it can afford to buy gold at Rs. 26 and sell at Rs. 15, so the only way out of the difficulty would be for the Indian Government to work conjointly with the British Parliament and make a rupee the legal tender for two shillings and thus make Rs. 15 equal to 1½ pound sterling or one gold mohur. This suggestion is on the principle that exchange between England and the length and breadth of the British Empire is an anomaly, and the sooner it is done away with the better for India and the mother-country.

Once this arrangement is put through and the Government of India is allowed to pay at par the expenses of keeping up the India Office at home any exchange arising from trade between British and foreign ports will naturally regulate itself in a sympathetic way. I admit the scheme at first sight would appear to be one of raising the value of silver by reducing that of gold, but this idea would soon vanish with the fact that the present relative values of the two metals are not real but fictitious and brought about by force of circumstances and a want of legislation, which caused to impair their real value and destroy their firmness and stability during the last two decades. When exchange between England and India is abolished, and the rupee is made equal to two shillings, simply a prohibitive duty will be enough to prevent any influx of silver from places where it can be got cheap and prevent outsiders from taking any undue advantage over a system of no exchange between England and India.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 3. G. V.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 4th OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·021	W S W	2	84·1	61·1	49	...	...	...
Agra	30·066	N W	2	88·1	63·1	57	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·048	W S W	1	86·5	58·0	63	..	0·09	...
Allahabad	29·990	WN W	2	89·5	65·4	70	..	0·30	+0·30
Jhansi	30·049	N E	1	87·4	66·7	56	..	..	–0·02
Jacobabad	30·056	Calm	2	90·0	84·0	39	..	..	..
Karachi	30·055	N E	10	89·0	60·3	42	..	..	..
Jeypore									
Ajmere	30·081	Calm	1	85·2	60·2	62	..	..	..
Deesa									
Bhuj	30·016	S W	6	88·9	62·9	59	..	..	..
Rajkot	30·015	Calm	3	88·4	56·0	68	..	..	..
Veraval	30·016	N N E	7	83·5	66·3	73	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·055	N E	5	84·8	56·8	38	..	..	–0·01
Indore	30·042	Calm	1	83·0	53·1	57	..	0·50	+0·46
Saugor	30·011	Calm	1	85·3	62·7	59	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	30·045	Calm	...	85·5	63·7	75	..	..	–0·01
Hoshangabad	30·049	Calm	2	83·3	62·7	80	..	0·34	+0·33
Khandwa									
Raipur	29·981	E N E	1	87·0	72·6	83	..	0·11	+0·11
Nagpur									
Amraoti	30·012	Calm	2	76·4	74·3	66	..	0·21	+0·19
Akola	30·018	Calm	2	85·5	64·8	75	..	..	+0·06
Surat	30·030	S	F	88·1	59·5	74	..	..	–0·02
Malegaon	30·081	W	2	87·0	55·5	61	..	0·17	+0·07
Bombay	30·012	N N E	10	85·2	71·3	66	..	0·67	+0·39
Poona	30·061	Calm	3	82·6	61·9	80	..	0·34	+0·17
Sholapur	30·044	W NW	5	80·2	67·1	73	..	0·68	–0·39
Ratnagiri	29·978	S S E	4	83·9	72·4	88	..	0·24	+0·07
Belgaum	29·999	Calm	1	70·3	65·8	90	0·01	0·14	–0·65
Goa	29·991	Calm	4	84·1	74·4	95	0·01	1·06	..
Karwar	29·981	N E	2	84·2	73·3	91	..	1·12	+0·01
Mangalore	29·983	E S E	2	83·8	73·9	86	0·05	3·44	+2·39
Calicut	29·982	E N E	4	80·7	73·1	92	0·50	3·29	+1·99
Cochin	30·000	N E	M	86·2	75·7	80	0·03	1·56	+0·38
Bangalore	30·031	S S W	2	84·2	65·5	86	0·26	0·20	–0·79
Secunderabad									
Masulipatm	29·981	E S E	3	87·5	76·1	83	..	0·28	–2·97
Bellary	29·997	Calm	2	87·9	72·9	89	..	..	–0·66
Cuddapah	29·962	N W	..	90·5	75·3	73	..	0·38	–0·73
Madras	29·969	E	6	92·2	81·1	79	..	0·10	–3·05
Coimbatore									
Trichinopoly	29·973	W S W	2	94·0	72·9	78	1·29	1·29	–0·26
Negapatam	29·944	Calm	3	92·0	77·2	80	..	..	–3·47
Colombo	29·987	W S W	5	86·5	73·5	75	..	0·02	–2·30

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

During the past 24 hours there has been a brisk to rapid increase of pressure over nearly the whole country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest at Negapatam. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and generally light in force. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are irregular.. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Trichinopoly, and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in the North-West Provinces, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum, Sholapur, Raipur, Jubulpore, Saugor and Ajmere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·29"), half-an-inch at Calicut, and light to moderate showers at Cochin and Goa, Belgaum, Mangalore and Bangalore. The weather off Negapatam in the Bay is very unsettled and rain is probably falling there. On the Malabar Coast, in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in the neighbourhood of Belgaum, local showers are still probable, but elsewhere the weather is fine and no rain is to be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The barometer has continued to increase throughout the Indian region: rise being moderate in Malabar and Ceylon, and brisk to rapid elsewhere. Pressure is high in North-West India, low over the Bay, where a large shallow depression exists; pressure exceeds in normal average except in North-East India. Winds are variable except over the Bay area where it is irregular, and cyclonic movements prevail: while force is almost everywhere light. Temperature has risen over a large part of Bengal and Madras, and fallen or changed irregularly elsewhere. Air still rather damp and sky rather cloudy except in the North-West. Rain general in Burma and Malabar, and showers have fallen in Madras, Sibsagar Gnatong, and Murree; the amounts being nowhere large.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·853
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·9
General Directions of Wind	N,NNE,ENE,NW,NNW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24hours*	246

* From midnight to midnight.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F E B Hardcastle, will sail to-day for Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 99 deck passengers.

The s s Maple Branch, Captain A Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (23rd October), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mrs Aldis as cabin and three deck passengers.

The s s Alboin, 650 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 84 cases of opium, 182 horses, three first and eleven second-class passengers and 114 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Watson, two Misses Barrows, Mr John Harris, Mr D Aposlolides, Mr G Moochachos, Mr Dadabhai Sorabsha and son and 75 deck.

The s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain C H Barrow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, (20th October) via Hoodeida and Aden, with a general cargo and 865 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were three deaths from natural causes. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—November 4.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.H. Bolckow	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
„ Neera	...	...	L	Shepherd & Co
„ La Sayne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon
„ Swordsman	719	Nacoda	P	V Ebram & Co.
„ Riversdale	1311	Peck	Q	W & A Graham&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri .... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S.Cy.of Dundee	2612	Halley	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham &Co
„ R.Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
„ Valetta	2781	Briscoe	5	P & O Co
„ Elektra	1996	Mariani	6	A L S N Co
Ship W Manson	366	Kindell	9	A L S N Co
S.S. Kiroy Hall	1888	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Saturday, 5th November, 1892.)

S.S. Nurani .... Carson .... 1432 .... Turner, Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Tanjore (s)	Barrow	Jedda, Oct. 20.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, Oct. 23.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Moulmein, Oct. 23.
	Austrian man-of-war Saida	Sachs	Aden.
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Karachi.
	Byculla (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, &c.
	Lawada (s)	Whitehead	Calcutta, &c.
	Goolianer (schr.)	Nacoda	Damaun.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
„ Henry Bolckow, Hardcastle, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Somali, for Aden and Mucalla.
„ Waverley, for Calcutta &c.
„ Loodiana, for Calcutta &c.
Schr. Aljafre, for Diu.
Steamer Tanjore, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

October 31.—Steamer Lightning.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
2	Putiala s	Rangoon.
	Rajpootana s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—6 cases cutlery, H T H Aboo.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—6 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.
Valetta s—5 cases books, D V Sadhale and Co.
Sutlej s—75 cases oilmenstores H A Sumsoodin; 9 cases oilmenstores, N Cooverjee; 19 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases books, &c, B X Furtado and Bro; 6 packages chemicals, Babajee Sakharam and Co; 124 packages provisions, &c, 61 cases corks, Treacher and Co; 5 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 15 bales printing paper, "Bombay Gazette"; 70 kegs alizarine dye, L Abercrombie and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—3 cases toys, H J Latiff; 7 cases polished plate-glass, T Jewajee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—34 bales printing paper, C A Rahim Bro; 10 bales brown paper, E Ebramjee; 3 cases stationery, H S Habib; 5 cases soap, N H Cassum.
Elektra s—625 casks alizarine dye, M Oster Mayer and Co; 6 cases enamelled ware, C Ameer; 14 cases glassware, A Rahimbhoy; 49 cases paper and 5 cases stationery, S A S Dawood; 15 cases soap, A Amrudin; 10 cases lamps, &c, E Peermahomed and Co; 17 cases enamelled ware, Gangjee Poonjia; 15 cases soap, M Cassumjee.
Maria Valerie s—2 cases toys, Sorabjee Bamonjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—334 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Laljee; 125 cwts coir yarn, D Manockjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta s—4 cases shawls, J Dulsookrai; 600 cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 5 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 2 boxes gold (Rs. 45,000), David Sassoon and Co; 1 box bar gold (Rs. 85,000), National Bank of India; 2 cases tortoise shells, N Mianee; 6 boxes silver coins (Rs 36,995). The Imperial Bank of Persia; 1 box gold bars (Rs. 43,260). The Bank of China, Japan and Straits; 1 box gold bars (Rs. 84,600), The Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris.
La Seyne s—17 cases indigo, J Jumnades; 36 cases indigo, The Bombay Co.

FOR BRINDISI.

Valetta s—1 bale cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Riversdale s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 6,028 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONG KONG.

Java s—125 bales twist, Bombay National Mfg and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Java s—35 bales twist, Union Mills.
Elektra s—48 bales twist, B M H Abdoolrehman; 211 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java s—302 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 4.

Black, Lt, Bengal, 2nd King's Own Regt. on furlo, from Dorunda.
Hughes, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Erinpura.
Coutts, 2nd Lt, Bengal, I R Scots Fus, on leave, from Deolali

DEPARTURES.—November 1.

Ferguson, Surg-Maj, Bo, IMS, on leave, to Poona.

November 2.

Lye, Maj, Beng, The Royal Irish Regt, on leave, to Lucknow.
Freyer, Surg-Capt, Beng, AMS, on duty, to Allahabad.
Coutts, 2nd Lt, Beng, I R Scots Fus, off leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 5th November 1892.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on Tuesday, the 8th Instant, on the Kennedy Sea Face from 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill at the Riding school for all members on Thursday, the 10th instant. Plain Clothes.
3. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR.—November, 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Nov. 11th,	2h. 53·2m.	p.m.
New Moon	„ 19th,	6h. 10·3m.	p.m.
First Quarter	„ 27th,	3h. 9·1m.	p.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat.	5	Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company. Arrival of the extra Mail s.s. Himalaya. Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Valetta.	6 3	5 25	11 13m —	5 11m 5 13 a
Sun.	6	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 3	5 24	0 8m 11 54 a	5 54m 5 51 a
Mon.	7	Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. (Poona Provincial Conference.)	6 4	5 24	0 53m 0 37 a	6 39m 6 31 a
Tues.	8	(Poona Provincial Conference.)	6 4	5 23	1 39m 1 23 a	7 30m 7 14 a
Wed.	9	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. New Mofussil Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 5	5 23	2 28m 2 13 a	8 29m 8 3 a
Thurs	10	Soonderdas S. and W. Mills Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 5	5 23	3 28m 3 14 a	9 52m 9 7 a
Fri.	11	Nomination of Fellows by Graduates of the University.	6 6	5 22	4 31m 4 36 a	11 30m 10 20 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday, at 1 p.m.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 29th October, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	2,11,516	3,53,[illegible]	5,826	5,70,715
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	..	..	..	7,11,468

Decrease .... Rs. 1,40,753.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MISS DECIMA MOORE.

Miss Decima Moore has told "Ithuriel," of "The Players," the story of her short theatrical life. She has been only two years and a-half on the stage—a very short period considering the prominence she has already attained. The only musical education she ever had—with the exception of a few lessons from Miss Rose Hersee—was at the Blackheat Conservatoire. "I held a scholarship," says Miss Moore, "in the Conservatoire for two years, and I thought I would see what strangers thought of my voice, for I did not feel sure that I could sing. So, unknown to any of my people, I went to the Savoy to have my voice tried. Sir Arthur Sullivan was present, and was very kind and complimentary, and when they put on 'The Gondoliers' I was given the second part. To young ladies inclined to embark on the stage as a career, it may not be without interest to hear what Miss Moore had to say in reply to the searching question as to whether she felt nervous on the night of her first appearance. "That does not express one-half of what I suffered," says candid Miss Moore. "For days and days before the first night I cried bitterly. I suffered torture. When the night came I really felt I should not be able to get through. Miss Ulmar was awfully kind to me, and really chaffed me so much and yet so kindly that I pulled myself together a little in the second act. I went home broken-hearted, and when in the morning they told me that the notices were favourable, I was sure the critics could not have meant what they said."

SYDNEY GRUNDY.

Mr. Sydney Grundy, the dramatist, is not an easy man for even the most intrepid interviewer to catch, but a representative of the 'Era' has been successful in landing him, and a very good bit of "copy" he made. Mr. Grundy has had a very fierce fight for his position, for he has been writing plays practically all his life and it was not till recent years that he began to make anything like a success. He was born in Manchester, and is now forty-four years of age. He first tried law as a profession, and for six years practised—or sought to practise—his profession in his native city. He was also for a time a dabbler in journalism. But at last he broke loose from all other ties, and determined to be a dramatist or nothing. He migrated to London, and for a considerable period had the rough time through which nearly every stranger has passed in the vast friendlessness of this city. "I hardly knew a soul in London," says Mr. Grundy, taking a retrospective glance at this period of stress and struggle. "Indeed, in the meantime I have not made many intimacies. I am not a club man, nor given to 'society,' and yet not, I hope, unsocial, although intensely nervous and ill at ease with strangers. One of the best friends of my 'storm and stress' days was W. H. Vernon, the actor. I used to take him play after play, which he criticised mercilessly, and yet always with the saving clause, 'There's good stuff in you; keep on, keep on. This won't do, but the next may.'"

DR. ARBUTHNOT.

Dr. Johnson styled Dr. Arbuthnot "the first among men." "He was," he says, "the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and man of much humour." Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed, and the laudations of Arbuthnot are by no means confined to those of Dr. Johnson. Cope and Swift have written of him in a similar strain; his name is familiar enough in their corrrespondence, as all who are interested in the literary and social history of the eighteenth century are aware. Knowledge of him, however, has been chiefly confined to what may be gathered from their correspondence, and, strange to say, a worthy who made such an impression upon the great ones of his time and, who was himself a writer of no mean importance, has hitherto been without either a life or an addition of his work to do honour to his memory. This injustice has now been removed by Mr. George A. Aitken, who has published in one octavo volume both the life and works of the excellent doctor (Clarendon Press). Mr. Aitken has done his work with painstaking and skill, and he has succeeded, not merely in compiling from all available sources an admirable biography of a good and clever man, but in producing a most readable book, which is valuable addition to the social and literary history of the eighteenth century.

"INCOGNITA" AT THE LYRIC.

Mr. Burnand has a well-earned reputation for success in transmuting French plays that would be quite impossible upon our English stage into plays that are not merely possible but permissible—not merely permissible but pleasurable. Mr. Horace Sedger has a well-earned reputation for putting pieces upon the stage of the Lyric Theatre after a fashion that earns for him something of the title of an artist as well as all the honours of a skilled stage manager. Mr. Burnand, on the one part, and Mr. Sedger on the other part, aided and abetted—or, to speak more accurately, impeded and frustrated—by a number of other persons who write rhymes and write songs, or who interfere otherwise in a theatrical enterprise of the kind, have converted Lecocq's "Le Cœur et la Main" into "Incognita." Mr. Burnand has done his best, Mr. Sedger has done his best; but the result is not satisfactory result—it leagues away from a satisfactory result. The error of the one is an act of variety show tacked on incoherently to two [illegible] opera; the error of the other is the episode which [illegible], in the fashion dear to modern novelists, be[illegible]lled "the booming" the "prima donna."

MISS SEDOHR RHODES.

It is always a dangerous policy, writes a home paper with much severity, for the dealer in any kind of wares to praise his merchandise too highly before displaying it. Persistent [illegible] the public that in Miss Sedohr Rhodes the management of the Lyric Theatre had discovered the nonpariel and marvel of the age, the one fair woman, the pearl of actresses, the pink of all possible perfections. This kind of overpraise of [illegible] is generally a fatal b[illegible] proved merely a very [illegible] untrumpeted, would [illegible] what she is—a pretty [illegible] where pretty young [illegible] commonly endowed [illegible] perhaps it would be truer [illegible] sweetness. But when [illegible] to the point of preparing [illegible] one who should prove the Avatar [illegible] and all the Graces, disappointment [illegible] And the disappointment was [illegible] necessary nowadays to criticise [illegible] ages or disadvantages of players [illegible] that Hazlitt employed in his [illegible] personal appearance may [illegible] pass without discussion. But [illegible] the epithet "meagre" is the [illegible] voice is meagre in its quality [illegible] is meagre, her power of [illegible] still. Her performance never [illegible] it; it is pleasing enough [illegible] pleasure as it affords is [illegible] it is not very interesting [illegible] prove. Much no doubt of the [illegible] ment may be set down to the [illegible] ness of a first night. The [illegible]

WAGNER.

The controversies which [illegible] rage round the name of Richard Wagner [illegible] entered upon a somewhat new phase [illegible] of desultory correspondence [illegible] columns of a weekly musical contemporary [illegible] week Mr. Charles Dowdeswell [illegible] protesting against the proposed [illegible] of "Parsifal" anywhere other than at Bayreuth. To sum up, he puts the following essential conditions to success, as found there and [illegible], and as extremely unlikely to be attained [illegible] for the present, at any rate. They include [illegible] grasp of the deep poetic and religious meaning of the work, and a recognition of its unique nature and its unique demands; an almost perfect performance from a purely technical point of view; a model theatre, all the features of which are especially adapted to further the single aim in view—the drama; a choice of locality, time of day, &c., which are calculated to deepen considerably all artistic impressions." These are practically Mr. Dowdeswell's intentions, and there is much sound common sense in his remarks, and he certainly has a right to a very thoughtful hearing on the part of all who have the true interest of the future of Wagner's music at heart.

RENAN AND HIS PUBLISHER.

In proof of his indifference to money, Renan gives an account of his first interview with his publisher, the delightful simplicity of which has already made the passage classical. The publishers certainly would soon make vast fortunes if they could always find clients so simple:—I had always had an idea of writing, but it had never occurred to me that it would bring me in any money. I was greatly astonished, therefore, when a man of pleasant and intelligent appearance called upon me in my garret one day, and, after complimenting me upon several articles which I had written, offered to publish them in a collected form. A stamped agreement which he had with him specified terms which seemed to me so wonderfully liberal that, when he asked me if all my future writings should be included in the agreement, I gave my assent. I was tempted to make one or two observations, but the sight of the stamp stopped me, and I was unwilling that so fine a piece of paper should be wasted. I did well to forego them, for M. Michel Levy must have been created by a special decree of Providence to be my editor. A man of letters who has any self-respect should write in only one journal and in one review, and should have only one publisher. M. Michel Levy and myself always got on very well together. At a subsequent date, he pointed out to me that the agreement which he had prepared was not sufficiently remunerative for me, and he substituted for it one much more to my advantage. I am told that he has not made a bad speculation out of me. I am delighted to hear it. In any event, I may safely say that if I possessed a fund of literary wealth, it was only fair that he should have a large share of it, as but for him I should never have suspected its existence.

LUCKY IN DEATH.

Renan was lucky even in the circumstances of his death. It will be seen from the following passage the kind of death he wished and the kind of death he dreaded:—I should be very grieved to have to go through one of those periods of enfeeblement during which the man once endowed with strength and virtue is but the shadow and ruin of his former self; and often, to the delight of the ignorant, sets himself to demolish the life which he had so laboriously constructed. Such an old age is the worst gift which the gods can give to man. If such a fate be in store for me, I hasten to protest beforehand against the weaknesses which a softened brain might lead me to say or sign. It is the Renan, sane in body and in mind as I am now—not the Renan half-destroyed by death and no longer himself, as I shall be if my decomposition is gradual—whom I wish to be believed and listened to. I disavow the blasphemies to which in my last hour I might give way against the Almighty. The existence which was given me without my having asked for it has been a beneficent one for me. Were it offered to me, I would gladly accept it over again. The age in which I have lived will not probably count as the greatest, but it will doubtless be regarded as the most amusing. Unless my closing years have some very cruel trials in store, I shall have, in bidding farewell to life, to thank the cause of all good for the delightful excursion through reality which I have been enabled to make." He died as he wished; he was spared the sufferings he feared. Few people are so fortunate.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

A NOVELTY in NEW YEAR and 'XMAS CARDS.—Scraps from Mr. BHEDWAR'S CHAMPIONSHIP and other Medal Pictures, mounted on specially ordered out Christmas and New Year Cards, elegant in design with Floral Borders in gold and appropriate verses from English Poets, are now on VIEW and SALE at Messrs. THACKER and Co., Rampart Row. Number very limited. Price Re. 1-4 each.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MUSIC.—Standard Vocal and Pianoforte Pieces, and Dance Music, full Music size, As. 2 each, at G. BOSE & Co.'s Musical Instrument Depot, Kalbadevie, Road, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Suited for Fancy Fairs, 'Xmas Presents, &c., &c. Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Revd. A. YORK BROWNE'S Household Furniture, etc, at Waudby Road, opposite the Gymkhana, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 tunes and case complete, Rs. 60; in good order, very little used.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—MR. W. C. GRIEVE'S BONA-FIDE SALE of Household Furniture, Piano, Plants, &c., at Parli Hill, Bandora, TO BE SOLD on Sunday, 6th November.

ON VIEW.—Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE JARDINE'S BONA-FIDE SALE of Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Plants, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s LOVELY TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb. Delicious Ceylon, Matchless Indian (Kangra), Imperial Family Mixture and Orange Pekoe assorted.—Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED SPINNER, European or Native, with Knowledge of Carding preferred. Apply to Agents, CURRIMBHOY MILLS Co., Ld., 5, Hornby Row, personally or by letter.

WANTED, a full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, with requisites complete, in good order. Apply stating Price required, MANAGER, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Trincomalee, Ceylon.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CARDER and Spinner. Can also undertake management of a Mill in Bombay. Salary liberal to a really efficient man. Apply with testimonials to "M." care of this Paper.

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RICHEST SILK UMBRELLAS, Choice Natural Sticks, Fox's Steel Frames, folding very small. A really superior article, Rs. 12-8 Net, sterling value.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Bacon on Cut, As. 12 per lb.; Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, As 12 per lb.; [illegible] Messes. [illegible] per lb.—[illegible], Bacon, [illegible] ctured [illegible] Dickin-[illegible]

[illegible] AY.—[illegible] my wife [illegible] oprietor [illegible] one feel [illegible] HAR-[illegible]

[illegible] HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Private [illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen as well [illegible] Visitors will do well to apply to the [illegible] arrangements elsewhere.

[illegible] HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR [illegible] for Gentlemen and Ladies.

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[illegible] Mr. J. X. PINTO, [illegible] of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the [illegible] that his well-known and most com-[illegible] NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Mono-[illegible] latest style and at the shortest [illegible] Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing [illegible] apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay [illegible]

BRANDY.—Central Society of Vineyard Pro-[illegible] Planat & Co.'s Superior, Old [illegible] for the Messes, Clubs, Hotels. Trial [illegible] & Co., Sole Agents, Fort.

[illegible] VERY OLD SCOTCH WHI[illegible]KEY [illegible] CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Stre[illegible] Glass [illegible] may be had from Messrs. [illegible] Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., E[illegible]st India [illegible] undertake all A[illegible]gency Busi-[illegible] 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, Lo[illegible]don.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WAT[illegible]HES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 pla[illegible] with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect [illegible] me.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway W[illegible]atchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea C[illegible]'s Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Mar[illegible]ine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-[illegible]gents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY [illegible] GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travelle[illegible] contains the Special Time and Fare T[illegible] in India and the East, Railway Companies, the Steamer [illegible] ables of all the Indian Eastern Seas, and other useful i[illegible] routes in India, and the Coloured Map of India revised fr[illegible] formation. Price 8 Annas. [illegible] had at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] om official sources. To be [illegible] Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

DEWJEE CANJEE [illegible] & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Ch[illegible] rs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, N[illegible] o. 6, and Branch at Gowalia Tank Road.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, al[illegible]o First Class Photographs Printed and Coloured. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Ta[illegible]ar[illegible]nd Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEAD[illegible]ING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REP[illegible]ORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Gr[illegible]at Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

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[illegible]REE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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Simple or combined cylinder, and bifocal lenses, can be cut to any formula, at our own Factory, in a few days.

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Are the best protection for the eyes from the sun and dust. They can also be provided with power for correcting the refraction.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have as served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA.
EDITED BY
SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

THIS work will be ready for delivery early in January next. All orders for Advertisements must be sent, not later than November 30th, to MACMILLAN & Co.'s representative, JOHN A. STAGG, 18, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY; from whom all information as to terms, &c., can be obtained.

Orders for the "Golden Book of India" should be registered at the Principal Book-sellers in India.

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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
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THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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THE
HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
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VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
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Apply to the MANAGER.

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CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

I.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.

Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.
Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

AN active enquiry from exporters for cotton of the new crop has prevailed latterly, and considerable transactions have taken place in forward contracts; while local spinners have been more in the market for ready stuff; but, otherwise, business in exports has been upon a very moderate scale, wheat having been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet or dull market, and at some reduction in rates; while seeds have not been in much request, though generally steady at about previous prices. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated during the week to the extent of about ⅛d. per rupee, in sympathy with advices regarding Silver, and closed this evening 1-32d. higher, both for Bank and Private Paper than they ruled a week ago. Freights have been very quiet throughout the week; but rates have been maintained in the absence of any pressure of tonnage on the market. Four per cent. Government Paper has advanced 7-16 per cent. A moderate business has been done in staple Imports on about the basis of previous prices; but the firmness in Manchester continues to militate against forward transactions.

MONEY.—The quietude, not to say dulness, of trade in this city, in most of its branches, which prevailed during the *Dewali* festival, and has since continued, was reflected in the Presidency Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, which showed an increase in the Cash Balance since the close of the previous week of over 41 lakhs, making the figures stand at 379¼ lakhs. The large addition of 30¾ lakhs to Private Deposits was made during the week under notice; while Loans were reduced by 8¼ lakhs; but, at the same time, a considerable increase of no Bills Discounted, indicated a better demand for accommodation in one direction, and reduced the net falling off in trade requirements to 27½ lakhs. Government Deposits decreased somewhat at the Bank's head office; but they increased materially at the branches. No alteration has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay this week, and the minimum, therefore, remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling on last mail day, at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate business was done for November delivery. For Bank remittance, though 1-32d. above the opening rates was offered at the close, there was no enquiry; and business, both ways, was small. A firm tone prevailed on Monday morning at 1s. 2 31 32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. for Demand; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 3-16d. for November delivery; 1s. 3 7-32d. for December; and 1s. 3¼d. for next year; also 1s. 3d. for Telegraphic for transfer next year. The business reported, however, was very moderate either way. On Tuesday the market opened steady at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. for Demand, and, later on, advanced 1-32d. to 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3 1-32d. respectively, and, for next year, 1-32d. higher was quoted; but the enquiry for Bank remittance was extremely limited for any position. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 7-32d. for November delivery; 1s. 3¼d. for December; 1s. 3 9-32d. for the new year were the rates, at which a small business was reported: but there was again very little doing either way. An easy feeling prevailed on Wednesday morning at 1s. 2 15-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, and though the enquiry thereat was trivial, in the absence of Merchants' Bills rates fell 1-32d. until later on in the day, when 1s. 2 15-16d. was again obtainable for Telegraphic, without, however, attracting buyers. For three months' sight Credits, the ruling rates were 1s. 3 5-32d. for November delivery; 1s. 3 3-16d. for December; and 1s. 3 7-32d. for January, at which only a small amount was placed. Yesterday, the market opened weak, at 1s. 7⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand, but a slight demand for remittance caused rates to recede 1-32d.; and three months' sight Credits, which opened at 1s. 3⅛d. followed suit, 1s. 3 3-32d. becoming the rate for November. A few transactions in Credits were reported at 1s. 3⅛d. for January delivery; this rate, however, could not be obtained at the close, and Bank remittance also recovered. This morning we opened steady, at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand, and, in the absence of any enquiry, rates hardened 1-32d., but little was done at the advance. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 3-32d. for the mail; 1s. 3⅛d. for November; 1s. 3 5-32d. for December; and 1s. 3 3-16d. for next year were the rates, at which there was again a poor supply of Bills, and at the close, rates were probably 1-32d. higher, the market having left off firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 2 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	......	1s. 3d.	„
Do. 4 do.	......	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Do. 6 do.	......	1s. 3⅛d.	„
Credits 3 do.	......	1s. 3⅛d.	„
Do. 6 do.	......	1s. 3¼d.	„
Documents 3 do.	......	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Do. 6 do.	......	1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Francs 3 do.	......	1·59¼	„
Do. 6 do.	......	160¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady in tone at the end of last week, and some recovery from the previous decline in rates for Fours took place. 106 3-16 for cash and the settlement, and 105 13-16 for the November account were quoted till near the close, when 1-16 per cent. was named, the price for Money leaving off at 106⅛. For 4½ per Cents., 102 was still the nominal rate. Monday having been the monthly settling day, a large business was done in the morning at 106⅛ for Fours for cash, and to close accounts still open; and later on, the market hardened; and transactions took place at 106⅛ and 106 5-16, the latter having been the closing price with the November account at 106; and 4½ per Cents. at 102¼, nominal. The October settlement over, the market was firm on Tuesday, and rates for Fours advanced materially. Bargains were booked early in the day, for the Account, at 106 3-16 and later on, at 106¼ and 106 5-16; while for cash, some Paper changed hands at 106⅜ to 106 13-16; the former was the closing rate for Money, in a weaker market however, with 106 3-16 for August. The stronger feeling which prevailed in this market on Tuesday, however, was not sustained on the following day, when the tone was weak, and early business was done in Fours, for Account, at 106⅛, while 105 15-16 was booked later on. At the close, a rather firmer tone was apparent, and the market left off at 106 5-16 for Money; and 106 for Account; with 102, nominal, quoted for 4½ per Cents. Yesterday the market was steady at about Wednesday's final quotations, but very little fresh business transpired. To-day the feeling has been steady again at some advance, Fours having closed this evening at 106 7-16 for cash; and 106 3-16 for the next settlement; with 102, nominal, quoted for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal five per cent Loan is unchanged, at 116. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 105.

SHARES.—Although the tone of this market has been quiet on most days, there has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill and Press Shares in the aggregate during the past week, the result having been more in sellers' favour than in buyers' in the majority of cases in Mill shares, and a little the other way in Press Scrip. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, in our report an advance of Rs. 85 in Southern India Mill Shares; of Rs. 37½ in Sholapur; of Rs. 30 in Morarji Gokaldas; of Rs. 50 in Coorla; of Rs. 15 each, in Khatao Mucconji and Victoria; of Rs. 10 each, in Hindustan, and Howard, and Bullough; of Rs. 8½ in Mazagon; of Rs. 5 each, in Empress, and Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian; Central India, on the other hand, declined Rs. 40; Union, Rs. 30; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10; Star of India, Rs. 7½; and Khandeish, and Luckmidas, Rs. 5 each. In Press Shares, English have advanced Rs. 10; Khangaum and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 each; and Scinde and Punjab, Rs. 120; while Volkarts have declined Rs. 75; Manmar, Rs. 35; Merchants, Rs. 5; Mofussil, Rs. 2½; and New Indian, Re. 1½. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the others. Royal Flour are Rs. 20 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½; National Bank are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The up-country demand for *Staple Grey Goods* has remained on about the same scale that were reported last week; and dealers have continued to meet the market freely at current rates. Operations of buyers from the districts have been to a moderate extent, and the falling at the close is steady on account of the firmness in Manchester. For *Bleached, Dyed Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been a moderate enquiry at fully current quotations. Holders of *Locally made Goods* are very willing to make sales on the basis of current values; but demand is not up to the average for this time of year, and, therefore, a small business only has been done during the week. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* since last Friday have been some 3,600 packages; those of *Local* about 3,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has become firm, and prices have advanced ⅛ anna per lb., but only a moderate business has been reported. The weekly advices from China regarding *Local Spinnings* are not of a favourable tenor, and Exchange is quoted at Rs. 223, which has thoroughly discouraged China buyers, who had already withdrawn from the market. The offers from China buyers are now ⅛ anna per lb. lower compared with last week's rates; but spinners are not disposed to accept the reduction, and consequently hardly any business has been done, the week's sales having been limited to about 400 bales only. The market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist... ... No. 6s Mule,	As.	4¼	to	4½	per lb.
„ ... ... „ 8s „	„	4½	„	4¾	„
„ ... ... „ 10s „	„	4¾	„	5⅛	„
„ ... ... „ 12s „	„	4⅞	„	5¼	„
„ ... ... „ 16s „	„	5	„	5⅜	„
„ ... ... „ 20s „	„	5⅝	„	5⅞	„
„ ... ... „ 24s „	„	6⅛	„	6¼	„
„ ... ... „ 30s „	„	6⅝	„	7	„
„ ... ... „ 40s „	„	8	„	8¼	„

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper* during the past week, and the tone of the market has been quiet; but prices are quite unchanged. *Yellow Metal* has advanced two annas per cwt. in a steady market, and with a moderate business passing. *Iron* is unchanged in value, but steady, and in moderate demand.

COAL.—This market has been firm and advancing; and sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley for forward delivery, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 15½ respectively. The stock on the Bunder is greatly reduced, and is in the hands of one holder. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...........Rs.	17¼	per ton
West do.	.... „	18	„
Australian	.... „	18	„
Cardiff	.... „	18¼	„

These rates, however, being nominal to a great extent.

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained steady in tone after last mail-day, but with little doing either for export or local spinners' account for some days, though prices advanced Rs. 2 per candy for arrival contract for Cotton of the new crop on Monday, and again Re. 1 on the following day, a further rise of Re. 1, all round, taking place on Wednesday; but yesterday an active demand, mainly for new Cotton, set in from exporters, while the Mills increased their takings of old stuff, and a large business was done at a further advance of Rs. 3 per candy in a strong market. The transactions for exports during the week have been over 14,000 bales, principally in contracts for new Bengals, for December-January delivery; Oomra kinds, for January-February; Broach, for March; Dholleras and Bhownugger, for March-April; and Dharwar, for May delivery; but including some ready old Oomra kinds; and Westerns; while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales, chiefly old Oomras, Dholleras, and Bengals, from stock. The market closed firm this evening, with prices Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy higher than they were a week ago.

The rain continued in the Oomrawuttee and Dharwar Cotton circles, and at Bellary after the despatch of last Thursday's telegrams, the fall of 2¼ inches registered at Barsee, having been the heaviest in the Oomra circle: and the crop prospects in that district were very discouraging. At Dhulia in the same circle, the plants were seriously damaged by the rain; and at Oomrawattee itself, picking was likely to be delayed from the same cause. From the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles, the news was still of a favourable tenor, the harvesting of the crop having commenced in the first, while the plants were flourishing in the others, being in flower in the Bhownugger district of the last.

A little more rain fell in the Oomrawuttee circle after the despatch of Monday's telegrams; but not much more than half-an-inch was registered in any district, and yesterday morning it looked like clearing up at Oomrawuttee itself, while, at Dhulia, the weather had become bright, with no sign of rain; but at Khangaum and Julgaum it was still cloudy and unseasonable. From the other Cotton circles the previous reports as to the picking in Bengal, and the favourable progress of the crop at Broach and in the Dhollera districts, were repeated in yesterday's telegrams.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Broach Fine (March)		Rs. 222	—4 7-32d.
Do. Good „		„ 216	—4⅛d.
Bengal Fine	Jan.	„ 181	—3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„ 170	—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	„	„ 163	—3 5-32d.
Dhollera Fine	May	„ 201	—3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„ 191	—3 21-32d.
Do. Good	„	„ 183	—3¾d.
Khandeish Fully Good, Jan.		„ 187	—3 19-32d.
Oomra „	Feb.-March	„ 194	—3 23-32d.
Belatee, Fine	Jan.	„ 190	—3⅝d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 182	—3½d.
S G Dharwar Good (May)		„ 193	—3 11-16

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	4,929	4,885	7,490
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov.	1,632,276	1,856,426	1,922,777
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	18,078	3,773	5,834
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov.	897,010	1,003,270	1,387,496
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,102	1,019	610
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Nov.	149,899	148,336	61,007

WHEAT has been quiet, when not actually dull, throughout the week, with only a small export business passing daily; and in the early part of the week, prices gave way half to one anna per cwt, making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	5	2	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „ ...	„	5	0	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4	13	9	„
Red Delhi	„	4	9	9	„
Hard Yellow	„	5	0	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4	10	0	„
Hard Red	„	4	12	0	„

SEEDS have been steady on the whole, transactions having been upon a moderate scale for export, on most days. *Linseed* and *Rapseed* declined one anna per cwt. in the earlier part of the week, but the former recovered a portion of the fall next day; and the following are this evening's closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-0	to	Rs. 7-14-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-9-0	to	„ 7-10-0	„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-1-0	to	„ 7-3-0	„
„ Red	„ 6-10-0	to	„ 6-12-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0	to	„ 42-8-0	per candy
„ Mixed	„ 33-0-0	to	„ 41-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	102,774	300,831	174,241
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd November	9,478,661	13,198,501	5,447,730
Linseed for the week	16,746	45,818	52,203
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd November	3,626,758	4,509,218	2,268,474
Rapeseed for the week	35,652	5,964	1,379
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd November	1,618,416	1,396,772	891,907
Gingellyseed for the week	29,359	16,025	27,654
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd November	984,288	1,008,966	783,642

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	140,000	167,524	39,304
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd November	8,886,809	11,558,784	4,046,082
Linseed for the week	38,369	32,643	13,993
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd November	3,508,639	43,57,770	20,93,663
Rapeseed for the week	112,435	200	21,607
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd November	1,512,174	1,330,867	735,831
Gingellyseed for the week	45,727	...	7,506
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd November	1,008,884	1,025,923	864,853

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 6.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—(Choral).—Cruickshank in E. flat.—Hymns—3 (part 2) 323, 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 292, 198 and 298. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 291, 253 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 23, 198 and 234.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Revd. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Alms for general expenses.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.
Hymns 82, 345, 272 and 285.
Psalm 85

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.
Ps. 116, and 13, tune 111.
Hymn. 320.
Pas. 35, 3 tune 9.
Ps. 103, tune 154.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher Rev. A. H. Browne, M. A.—Hymns 386, 398 and 436.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Preacher A. H. Browne, M. A.—Hymns 425, 186 and 280.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND.

10 a.m.—Sermon and Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Sermon, and—Hymns 290 and 321. Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 193, 283, and 287.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

WESLEYAN PARSONAGE.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. H. Bateson.
Byculla, (Marathi.)
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The Rev. J. H. Bateson of Amballa (Secretary of the Army Temperance Association) will preach in the above church to-morrow. Services 9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The service in the Harbour on Sunday will be held on the Blaston Hill at 11 a.m. A steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 10-30. All are welcome. Mr. McCann from England will preach.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DONNE—October 27, at Woodstock, Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Captain H R Beadon Donne, Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CROOKSHANK—BYRNE—October 4, at Monkstown Church, Co Dublin, by the Rev Canon Peacocke, D.D. Richard Rollo Gillespie, of Purneah, Bengal, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Crookshank, Esq, of Toome House Co Antrim, to Mary Lizzie Mabella, widow of James B Byrne, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Morris Hamilton-Jones, J P, D L, of Moneyglass House, Co Antrim, and of Belcoo, Co Fermanagh.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNGHUSBAND—BARRATT—October 26, at Dera Ghazi Khan, Romer E Younghusband, C S, to Alys Maud, daughter of the late James Barratt, Esq., of Wicken, Northants.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's records of his experiences as a traveller in South Africa, first published piece-meal in successive numbers of the *Graphic* and now collected in the form of a book, cannot fail to be interesting to a very large fraction of the British reading public. They are mainly devoted to the discussion of one of the greatest questions of the day, the possibility of the extension of the British Empire and British Commerce by the colonization of the vast territories lately acquired in Africa. On questions regarding the state of affairs in the Colonies, Cabinet Ministers generally have to rely upon the opinions of the Colonial press, of travellers, and of Government officials who have returned to London from their spheres of action in distant portions of the globe. Here, however, we find a Secretary of State, who in a mood of dissatisfaction with the position of political affairs at home, formed and carried out the laudable resolution of going in person to visit one of the most distant and inaccessible portions of the Empire and gauge for himself its prospects of developing in time into a rich and prosperous colony. The expedition was one that involved such a large outlay of money as no traveller of moderate means could afford. From Vryburgh in Bechuanaland, the farthest point to which the railroad could convey him, he had to traverse the distance of nearly a thousand miles to Fort Salisbury in waggons drawn by mules and oxen along roads, which were not roads, but deeply rutted tracks, the ruts of which were so deep in places, that it was often good policy to diverge from them and cut across the open country. Many rivers with deep banks on either side had to be struggled through by the waggons heavily laden with the large supply of tents, provisions, &c., necessary for the expedition on its way for hundreds of miles through an uncivilised country. The difficulties and expense to be incurred in such a journey may be realised from a consideration of the live-stock that Lord Randolph Churchill had to take with him. They consisted of no less than 103 oxen, 13 riding horses, 18 mules, 14 donkeys, one mare, one cow, and 11 dogs. This large total was partly necessary to provide for the probability of numerous casualties on the road, which appears to be pretty liberally strewed with the bones of dead oxen and horses. Lord Randolph Churchill calculates that a six-months' hunting expedition would cost an initial outlay of some fifteen hundred pounds and an expenditure of £100 a month on wages and food for servants and attendants. His own expenses must have been much heavier. He frankly acknowledges that thirst for information valuable to the British public was not the only motive that induced him to undertake such a costly enterprise. He had an interest in a Mashonaland gold mine before he started, and invested some more money in the same kind of speculation when he arrived at the gold mining districts round Fort Salisbury. So not only his desire of serving his country, but also the prospect of private gain impelled him to go on this arduous journey.

However, we are not so much concerned with the motives that may have prompted Lord Randolph Churchill to visit South Africa as with the valuable observations that he made on his travels. The deliberate opinion of an eminent statesman and former Cabinet Minister on the future prospects of a large and important British possession, that he has personally inspected, must receive a good deal of attention, particularly as all through his book we find abundant evidence of practical shrewdness and judicial impartiality. The centre of interest in Mashonaland lies at Fort Salisbury, a small settlement of from five to eight hundred persons in the centre of the gold district in the far north-east of the British South African Chartered Company's dominions. The great question is whether the gold mines in the neighbourhood of Fort Salisbury can be profitably worked or not. If they can, the future of the country is assured, a large and prosperous city will spring into existence, and agricultural settlers will be required to cultivate the land and provide food for the miners. Lord Randolph's opinion of the mineral wealth of the country round Fort Salisbury is dubious and discouraging. Practically what he has to say amounts to this, that, though there is plenty of auriferous quartz in the neighbourhood of Fort Salisbury and in many other parts of the country, no prospector has yet found a gold mine that can be reasonably expected to repay a large expenditure of capital. Fairly rich auriferous quartz is in many places seen near the surface and might be profitably worked by small companies of men without expensive machinery; but lower down the gold reefs, that are most promising on the surface "pinch out" to nothing at a depth of from twenty-five to fifty feet, or degenerate into quartz containing little or no gold. Of course it is quite possible that in such a large country containing many districts, in which auriferous quartz is found, and which is known by tradition and the extant remains of old workings to have produced gold in the past, rich mines may eventually be discovered, but none of the many prospectors that have been at work in the country has yet been able to find distinct promise of rich ore. Unless a large mining industry is established, agricultural settlers will have little chance of making their fortunes in Mashonaland. There are formidable obstacles in the way of the export of agricultural produce from the country. The great distance from the coast and the difficulties of the journey in the present roadless conditions of the country would prevent the farmer from being able to send his produce to foreign markets, and it is not likely that roads and railways will be made unless rich mines are discovered. Some idea of the expenses of carriage to Fort Salisbury may be obtained from a consideration of the prices of imported articles there. When Lord Randolph Churchill sold his surplus stores, his pint bottles of ale were sold at 3s. 6d. and immediately after were retailed at 6s. 6d. a bottle. Brown sugar fetched 3s. a pound, butter 11s. a pound, tinned hams £2 a piece, a bottle of eau de cologne 20s., cotton shirts 33s. each. Whisky and brandy were sold at from fifty to sixty shillings a bottle. Such prices give clear evidence of the immense difficulty of communication between Mashonaland and the outer world. But even if the country were in close communication with the coast, it would not be an attractive field for agricultural enterprise. The rich low-lands are infested with malarial fever, and the healthier uplands are sandy, rocky, and barren. The farmer would also have to suffer severe loss from the destructive horse sickness, which kills from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the horses and mules brought into the country.

While Lord Randolph Churchill regards the future greatness of Mashonaland as extremely problematical, he expresses unstinted admiration of the two divisions of South Africa through which he passed on his way to that country. He is enthusiastic in his appreciation of the high grounds in the interior of Cape Colony, called the Karroo. "The climate is perfect, the air invigorating like that of Scotland, and the only source of anxiety to the farmer is found in the somewhat insufficient rainfall. I imagine that many a young English farmer with a good training, an active disposition, and a small capital might find in the Karroo both a home and a fortune. No rent, scarcely any taxes, and perfect freedom are constituents of happiness, which to the ordinary English farmer would appear almost as an unrealizable dream." The Transvaal seems to have every prospect of prosperity in the immediate future. Lord Churchill condemns the misgovernment of the Boers in the strongest terms, but does not think it can go on much longer. Before many years have elapsed, the British element in the Transvaal will be entirely predominant over the Dutch, and then the country is sure to be brought effectually under British control. Although Lord Churchill laments the temporary loss of the Transvaal and at the time of its surrender was entirely opposed to Mr. Gladstone's policy, he has the frankness to acknowledge that closer knowledge of the facts has convinced him that the peace made after Majuba Hill was on the whole the best course open to the Government of the time. A choice had to be made between evils. Had the Boers been crushed by superior force, the Dutch population of South Africa would have become bitterly disaffected, with results more injurious than those produced by a peace made after defeat. The progress of events seems now to be steadily moving towards the peaceful absorption of the Transvaal. In the centre of the country is springing up the practically English city of Johannesberg with many millions of English capital invested in its gold mines and a population of 15,000 which is sure to go on increasing, until this town dominates the whole Transvaal. Even under the capricious injustice of Boer rule, the city is growing and prospering. The system of taxation is so adjusted that practically taxes collected at Johannesberg support the expenses of Pretoria and the rest of the Transvaal. "A Dutchman in Pretoria," we are told, "owning a property, value £5,000, pays in rates and taxes £15 3s. 6d., an Englishman in Johannesberg owning a similar property pays in rates and taxes £153 1s. 10d." A thriving Anglo-Saxon community—and Johannesberg is thriving in spite of the severe way in which it is handicapped by capriciously unjust taxation—is not likely long meekly to endure such disabilities. Virtually, if not nominally, British settlers will in the course of time get the control of the Transvaal in spite of the 50,000 Boers who now enjoy the privilege of ruling it for their own interests. When this happens, Johannesberg and other cities will afford abundant openings for English mechanical enterprise, and the rich country will be profitably farmed to supply food for the population of the large towns. All this points to the conclusion that the natural course of English colonization in South Africa is not to go at once far afield to the comparatively unproductive territories of Mashonaland, skipping the intervening Transvaal with its fine climate and abundant supply of agricultural and mineral wealth. No doubt in the distant future, when the Transvaal has become thickly populated by thriving settlers, the stream of population will overflow and pour on into Mashonaland, and in the course of time gradually convert it also into a fertile and healthy field for human industry.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, as might have been expected, expresses strong disapproval of the "Ninth" Oriental Congress, its dulness, and the general absence of up-to-dateism which is of course a great fault in any Congress. Thus in the Geographical Section nothing was said about the Pamirs which has been so much in evidence—though not quite the people of war, unless that the scrimmage between nineteen Cossacks and a handful of Afghan irregulars is to be regarded as "war." No one took the trouble to point out the importance of a study of Oriental languages to geographers and explorers. And it is not that Sir Grant Duff remarked at the farewell banquet that it is an open question whether Congresses are useless, as Renan held, or have their uses as the ex-Governor of Madras believes, or affects to believe. There were no translations or prize-essays, and whereas the Congress of 1891 distributed volumes of new matter that of 1892 only scattered a few leaves. In a word Max Muller reigned over a solitude and called it a Congress of true Oriental Scholars. Only twenty-five members, it is pointed out, were present from India as compared with forty-five in 1891; France sent six as against one hundred and twenty-five in the previous year; Great Britain one hundred and eighty-one as against two hundred and fifteen. Germany alone sent more—fifty as compared to twenty in 1891. The counties represented were eighteen as against thirty-seven; and it is claimed that the disproportion between the sections and the work done was even greater. This falling off, it is stated, is the more significant, seeing that the Congress of 1892 had the support of the Conservative Government, and received subsidies from certain Indian Chiefs. It is not for us to pronounce upon the soundness of the view which Dr. Leitner, armed by the opinion of Queen's Counsel, is anxious to contest in a court of law that the "Ninth" Congress was illegal from beginning to end. Professor Max Muller before the close of the Congress stated that he has no objection to M. de Rosny and his confederates holding other conferences, which would be "simply a case of what is called development by differentiation or growth by fusion." Forgetting for a moment his determination to explain matters without giving offence to anybody, he proceeds to state that at former Congresses there were a number of visitors "most welcome in many respects; and though we should never have parted with them of our own free will, we shall be better able to maintain the character of our Congresses if each party follows its own way." It is to be hoped that M. de Rosny and his associates, who are civilly told that they are free to hold so-called statutory Congresses, if they like, will understand why it is that Professor Max Muller wants to have nothing more to say to them. "We do not wish to exclude mere lovers of Eastern literature nor travellers or dragomans, or even intelligent couriers; they are all welcome; but when we speak of Oriental scholars, we mean men who have shown that they are able at least to publish texts that have never been published before, and to translate texts that have never been translated before. Of such I am glad to say we have lost hardly any." It is not for us to intervene in this great interprofessorial controversy.

JUDGING from reports in the home papers Baptist Missionaries have far better times in India than many others of their calling. It is usual for missionaries out here to send home for subscriptions, but the Baptists in India have sent home a thousand pounds and promised more towards their Centenary Fund. This extraordinary remittance, at the present rate of exchange, naturally suggests a question as to how it was done. But we are favoured with no details and the announcement was made without any special flourish of trumpets at the recent centenary celebrations of the Baptist Missionary Society. The Indian section of the Baptist missions occupied a large portion of the time at several of the Society's meetings. At the most important of these Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, presided, and India was represented by half a dozen missionaries. Sir Charles testified to the good work done by the Baptist Missionaries during his thirty years' residence in India, and said that some of his happiest days had been spent at Serampore, with his old friend Dr. George Smith, whom he called the Plutarch of Indian Missions. Dr. Underhill, Secretary of the Baptist Society, claimed that the educational system of India had its origin in the Baptist Mission of Serampore. At a ladies' meeting the labours of the Zenana Mission ladies were alluded to. The Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird, who had just returned from India, urged the supreme importance of sending Christian teachers to the women of India, and Mrs. Campagnac, formerly of Delhi, spoke in the same strain. Miss Hayward of Barisal dwelt on the value of medical missions, while Miss Harriet Leigh of Cuttack, who after nineteen years in Orissa, did not carry home flattering opinions as to the women of this country, averred that they themselves admitted their inability to remember what was said to them from one week to the next. Mr. Besley, the Secretary of the Sunday School branch of the Missions, appealed to young Baptists to become missionaries. Finally the Rev. G. H. Rouse of Calcutta gave some interesting statistics as to the number of missionaries and converts; but he concluded with an appeal for funds—presumably from force of habit, since if the Society in India can send home a thousand pounds sterling and promise that more shall follow, subscribing to Indian missions would be like sending coals to Newcastle.

THE annual report of the Khandeish experimental farm is a record of careful work under favourable conditions, and the results are in most cases satisfactory. Cotton, jowari, and wheat all yielded well, while gram was also fairly above the district average. Owing to want of labour the area under cultivation was greatly reduced, the balance being let out for grazing proposes. On the cotton plot, which was very rich, the unmanured ground yielded a hundred and sixty pounds per acre. The American method of dressing cotton seed was tried, but although it is said to increase the yield enormously in America it was not found to produce any such result here. But it certainly had the effect of removing the light, hollow, and diseased seeds, and accelerated the germination of the sound. The sowing of Louisiana seed at wider distances was tried, but it was found that having been grown in closer lines since its introduction into India, it has lost its habit of branching and growing into a tall thick bush, the consequence being that instead of increasing the yield it was diminished. A growth of tavli interfered with the jowari experiments, but it has been found that the best way to destroy this parasite is to grow rabi crops on the ground for a year or two. In dressing tests it was found that copper sulphate destroys smut in jowari, and thirty acres sown with seed so dressed did not produce a single diseased ear, while five acres, situated in the middle of the above area, sown with the same seed washed only with water was full of smutty corn. In wheat manure experiments it was found that bones and fish give no increase of outturn, and farm-yard manure [illegible] decidedly best. White Mauritius and Cub[illegible] sugars were tried, and the former yield[illegible] at the rate of forty rupees per acre m[illegible] than the latter, but is doubtful whether or [illegible] a difference in manure was conducive to [illegible] contrast. Briefly summed up the re[illegible] of the year's experiments show that [illegible] cotton has been fairly good, jowari has be[illegible] all records and grains generally are above average.

WITHIN the last few days, we understa[illegible] the order of the Nizam's Government suspe[illegible] ing the Home Secretary, the Nawab Me[illegible] Hassan, has been followed by a further or[illegible] removing him from the Nizam's service. [illegible] is at present in Madras.

MR. R. WATSON, constructor, Kidderpur Do[illegible] yard, has been selected for the post of construct[illegible] Bombay Dockyard, which will fall vacant in Ma[illegible] next.

A NOTIFICATION has been sent to the Coloni[illegible] authorities in Australia, informing them that abo[illegible] 1,535 remounts will be required for the British arm[illegible] in India during the year 1893-94.

FORTY star shells are to be issued with a view [illegible] certain experiments in night firing being carried ou[illegible] with the 12-pounder B.-L. gun during the centra[illegible] meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Associatio[illegible] at Meerut in December next.

THE latest story is that a smart youngster one day last week asked Sir Charles Russell: "Please Sir, is this Fleet-street?" "Yes, my boy," kindly answered the Prince of Cross-Examiners. "Ah, I was quite sure it was; but I thought I'd get counsel's opinion on it." And that boy speedily left a big space between the burly Q. C. and himself.

THE journey down the hills from Simla was neither inviting nor attractive to the detachment, Gordon Highlanders, who left Jutogh on Wednesday last, as owing to some mistake or misarrangement they found themselves on the Kalka and Simla road without any rations, and had to appease their marching appetite by mere reflections on their pounds of Indian beef and Indian bread which were in possession of their cooks at far distant Jutogh. The author of the mistake had something more substantial to subsist on.

THE doubts expressed as to the untrustworthy character of Kandahar news regarding the rebellion in the Hazarajat have been justified in at least one particular. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, one of the Amir's Generals conducting the operations, was said to have died at Ghazni. The Kandahar newswriter stated that according to popular report he had either committed suicide or been poisoned. We now learn from Kabul that the Sardar arrived at Paghman, the summer residence of the Amir, on October 21st. He had been seriously ill at Ghazni, and hence the rumours of his death.

THE appointment of Sirdar Muhammad Hayat Khan to the Kashmir State Council is about the best that could have been made, thinks the Lahore paper. In the first place he is a Mahomedan, and in him the vast Mahomedan population of Kashmir will feel that they have a friend at Court. Secondly, he has the reputation of a most able and upright officer: just the type of official that Kashmir needs. Thirdly, he is a *persona grata* with all three brothers of the ruling family in Kashmir, and we believe that his appointment is one of the few State matters on which all three brothers have been equally agreed. Sirdar Muhammad Hayat Khan further enjoy the confidence and good will of the Foreign Office, the Punjab Government, the Resident in Kashmir and the people of the Punjab generally. Under these circumstances he commences his work in Kashmir under the most favourable circumstances: and we shall look for great success and high honour as his reward.

THE Lahore paper writes:—It is stated that in some Railway traffic regulations it is laid down that, for purposes of fare. "every eighteen inches of a bird cage counts as one dog." Some similar classification occurs in military matters where, in a recently published list, under the heading of "mules" we observe the entry of "6 dogs." The dog is evidently a "portmanteau" genus; for it includes many unexpected species: as in the old story, when the railway porter at Twickenham pointed out to the old lady who wanted to take a ticket for her tortoise:—"Cats is dogs and rabbits is dogs, but squirrels in cages is parrots and this (the tortoise) is a hinsec, which free."

THERE may be safety in numbers, as Dr. Johnson thought where a man has many to choose from, but people in Dublin think otherwise. The new Viceroy is a widower, and it is his privilege to kiss all the young ladies who are presented at Drawing Rooms; so a rumour has gone forth that he will marry again shortly. It has been computed that no less than three hundred young ladies have been saluted thus of an evening by former Viceroys, and it seems to be settled that some one of so many must prove fatal to the new incumbent. This is another way of making the position of the Viceroy uncomfortable in Ireland.

COLONEL E. S. REYNOLDS, Agent to the Viceroy and Governor-General at Baroda, returned from Poona, on Wednesday evening, and proceeded to Baroda by Thursday's mail.

MIGHT the Government of India not effect a large economy on the annual expenditure upon the military reliefs, asks a Calcutta paper. During the four years ending 1892-93 the expenditure upon the marching of regiments to their new stations has averaged Rs. 9,500,000 for the whole of India. In these days of short service, there is not the same reason for a frequent change of station as in former times.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.

Later interviews with Captain Hamilton and Lieut. Rooke do not confirm the statement made by the *Times'* correspondent regarding the failure of the officers to arouse the passengers of the Roumania.

The steamer, it appears, struck the rocks, and the water speedily poured into the cabins and she broke up, while frightful confusion prevailed on board.

VISIT OF AN AUSTRIAN PRINCE TO INDIA.

The Austrian heir-presumptive Prince Franz Ferdinand, who is going on a tour round the world, stays in India from Christmas until the middle of February and thence proceeds to Australia and China.

THE GROUNDING OF THE IRONCLAD HOWE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The ironclad Howe, which went ashore near Ferrol, has floated off. Her bottom is badly damaged and three of her compartments are filled with water. Repairs to the ship will be made at Ferrol.

LATER.

The announcement that the ironclad Howe had been floated is premature.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE ARMY BILL

BERLIN, Nov. 4.

Prince Bismarck who has been interviewed, vehemently criticised the new Army Bill, which he says is unnecessary, and especially so as regards biennial service.

OSMAN DIGNA AGAIN ACTIVE.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.

Osman Digna has suddenly become active and has advanced close to Suakim. General Forestier, Walker and staff are about to start at once for Suakin.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. s. s. Peninsular with the outward mails, of the 28th ultimo, left here, at 4 a.m., to-day for Bombay.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. s. s. Siam, with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived here at 7 p. m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Allen and Rai Bahadur Prosad Basu, Executive Engineers, have been transferred to the Cuttack Howrah Survey.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Mr. E. Hosking, Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, vice Mr. Fulton.

Mr. T. E. Dallas officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Foreign Department.—Captain Melvill has been posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

Military Department.—Lieutenants Lawrence Maxwell, Lancashire Fusiliers; Harold Browne, Hampshire Regiment; and Robert Paul, Border Regiment; Second Lieutenants James Alexander, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Charles Hocken, Scottish Rifles, have been admitted to the Staff Corps.

The following Officers have been granted leave:—rgeon-Captain Carroll, for one year; Lieutenant ville, for one ear; Colonel Dodd, for four months, Major Sorell, for four months.

ieutenant-General Alexander Carnegy and jor-General Philip LeGeyt have been transferred e Unemployed Supernumerary List.

e following Officers have been granted pro ns:—Major-General Hankin, to be Lieutenant- ral; Colonels Philip LeGeyt, George Beville, mas Watson, Willoughby Clarke, James Drum- d, Thomas Utterford, Evelyn Norie, and Fre- Bainbridge to be Major-Generals; Major Wil- Wyllie, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain r Bairnsfatser to be Major; Surgeon-Majors hew Moriarty, Gordon Price, Edward Bovill, tholomew O'Brien, Henry Hill, Lalnoor Ahmed, lliam Gilligan, and William Griffiths to be Sur- n Lieutenant-Colonels; Surgeon-Captains George s, Arthur Sedgefild, Edwin Dobhons, Johnston arer, Syed Hassan, Hem Chandra Banerji, Sham- Chandra Nandi, Francis Peck, and William ne to be Surgeon-Majors.

Marine Department.—Mr. Pickard, Engineer, been granted leave for one year.

Commander Wilson, Port Officer, Rangoon, has n granted extension of leave for six months.

Finance Department.—Mr. Biddulph, officiating mptroller, India Treasuries, has been granted leave r one year.

Messrs. Henry Armstrong and Stephen Babington ve been appointed Assistant Superintendents, elegraph Department.

In supersession of the rules published in notification No. 1534, dated the 22nd August, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules, which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State-in-Council:—

With the concurrence of a majority of the members present the local Government may appoint any member of the Provincial Civil Service subordinate to it who is a native of India and of proved merit and ability to any of the offices, places, and employments ordinarily held by the members of the Civil Service in India to fill which it has been declared by such local Government (by notification in the *Official Gazette*) that members of such Provincial Civil Service can properly be appointed, provided that no appointment shall be made to the office of District and Sessions Judge or Chief Administrative Officer of a district or to any administrative office of higher rank if the vacancy to be filled is permanent or for a period of more than three months without the sanction of the Governor-General of India-in Council.

2. The local Government may with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, but not otherwise at any time appoint any native of India of proved merit and ability to any of the offices, places, and employments specified by such local Government in any such notification as in Rule 1 is mentioned; provided that not more than one-fourth of the offices, places, and employments so specified shall at any one time be held by natives of India not members of the Provincial Civil Service subordinate to that local Government, but this proviso shall not apply to or include any native of India not a member of a Provincial Service who has prior to the making of these rules been appointed under Statue 33 Vict. Cap. 3 Section 6, to an office, place, or employment in the Civil Service of India.

3. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in any case in which such sanction is required for a permanent appointment, declare an appointment to be made on probation only, and may prescribe the terms on which it is made, and the conditions with which the person appointed must comply before he can be confirmed.

4. The local Government may, at any time, suspend, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, remove any person appointed by such local Government under these rules.

CROP REPORT.

Madras.—Crops are generally thriving, but damaged by excessive rain in the Godaveri-Kisına District.

Deccan.—The harvest outturn is about the average and prospects are favourable.

Bombay.—Standing crops are damaged by rain in parts of eleven districts; and by locusts in Sind.

Bengal.—Prospects of winter rice crop has much improved. In Mymensingh some temporary distress has been caused by the high prices of rice. Gratuitous relief is being given to the aged and infirm.

North-West-Provinces.—Prospects are fairly good, but rain is urgently needed in Eastern and Central Districts.

Punjab.—The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good. The out turn is of average in Lahore and under the average in Shahpur where rain is wanted. Locusts are entering Ferozepore from Bikanir.

Central Provinces.—Rain has injured cotton in Seoni and Nagpur, and rice in Chanda and Raipur; but improved prospects elsewhere.

Burma.—Crop prospects are good, except in parts of Thayetmyo and Savoy. Rain is urgently needed at Sh[illegible]bo and Meiktila.

A[illegible]m.—Prospects are good.

Central India.—A fair outturn is expected.

Rajputana.—Harvest prospects are generally good.

THE DHULIA GYMNASIUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Nov. 3.

The ceremony of opening the Harris' Gymnasium passed off this morning amid great rejoicings in the public park. Mr. Steward, District Judge, presided. There were also present:—Mr. and Mrs. Silcock, Mr. Oliver, and numerous native gentlemen. The park was tastefully decorated. The Secretary read a report thanking his Excellency for his munificent donation as well as the subscribers for their support. The President then declared the Gymnasium open. The High School boys then did some gymnastic performances. The ceremony concluded with a vote of thanks to the president.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 4.

Last night, at about seven o'clock, heavy rain commenced to fall here, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The storm lasted several hours and a great deal of rain fell, and prevented the arrangements for illuminating the city being carried out.

The first business to-day was the Mizag Pursi ceremony, when the officials of his Highness the Nizam made enquiries as to the health of the Viceroy. At eleven o'clock his Highness, accompanied by the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and a large retinue paid a State visit to the Viceroy at the Residency. The Nizam was met at the palace by Mr. Crawford, Lord Beresford, and Captain the Hon. Harboard. The arrival at the Residency was announced by a salute of 21 guns. The 21st Hussars lined the road from the gateway to the Residency, and a guard-of-honour was formed by the Suffolk Regiment. The usual ceremonies were observed, and the Nizam shortly afterwards departed. At noon Sir Asman Jah and three nobles visited his Excellency.

The return visit was paid by his Excellency this afternoon. The Viceroy was accompanied by his whole Staff and escorted by the Hussars, and after remaining a short while at the palace, returned to the Residency.

STATE DINNER.

After dinner the Nizam entered and took his seat next to the Viceroy. His Highness proposed the health of H. M. the Queen. After a short interval the Nizam proposed the health of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne as follows:—"I cannot, express, your Excellency, with what pleasure I rise this evening to welcome your Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne to my capital. The historical friendship that has existed between my State and the British Government has not been confined to mere mellifluous words but has been tested by deeds—deeds in which the best blood of Hyderabad was shed in defence of British interests, deeds in which the British blood was spilt in defending the throne of a faithful ally. This friendship is a most precious legacy left me by my prescient ancestors, which I am not only most anxious to maintain, but to increase by continuous deeds of loyal amity. I will not detain your Lordship and Lady Lansdowne with further expressions of my happiness in welcoming you. I therefore, conclude by proposing your Excellencies' very good health."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

In response H.E. the Viceroy made a long and important speech, in the course of which he laid particular stress on the desire of the Government of India to maintain the autonomy of the Native States. This was particularly important in the Hyderabad State on account of its area and population. The Government were anxious to support the Nizam who had shown by his recent measures a sincere desire to do his duty as a ruler. H. E. the Viceroy alluded to the Nizam's decision to take up the reform of the military administration, and announced his Highness' intention to offer a regiment of cavalry to be supplemented by a second regiment for the Imperial defences of India.

THE AMIR'S REPLY *RE* LORD ROBERTS' MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The Amir, in his further reply to the Government of India, states that owing to the affairs of Hazarajat being still unsettled and the impossibility of collecting leading tribesmen at present he is not yet able to appoint the time of the reception of Lord Roberts' Mission at Jellalabad.

RE-ARMAMENT OF BRITISH REGIMENTS WITH THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE.

The Government of India has formally approved of the re-armament of British Infantry Regiments with the Lee-Metford Rifle commencing with the corps serving at Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

THE DEATH OF MR. W. B. BESTIE.

Mr. W. B. Bestie, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, died of small-pox at Srinagar. This officer was only just appointed to make plans for the new water-supply for that city.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse); Lieutenant LeMesurier, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Cartwright.

7th Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse)—Major Abbott, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant; Captain Monteith, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, on the seconded list; Captain Monteith, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander; Captain Domville, 4th Squadron Commander, seconded, to be 3rd Squadron Commander; Captain Lodges, to be 4th Squadron Commander and 3rd Squadron Commander, sub pro tem; Captain Wadeson, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, seconded, sub pro tem; Captain Belli Bivar, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, sub pro tem, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel McNair, who has vacated his command, under the operation of Article 266 (a) Army Regulations, India, Volume, I. Part I.

4th 1st Battalion (Rifle Regiment), Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Ford, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master.

14th Bombay Infantry—Major C. Bell, 2nd-in-Command, 26th Bombay Infantry, has been transferred in the same capacity.

16th Bombay Infantry—Captain Legh, Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry, has been transferred in the same capacity, and will be graded below Captain Kreyer and above Lieutenant Mathias, *vice* Captain Turner, transferred to the 20th Bombay Infantry.

Captain Graves, Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry, has been transferred in the same capacity, and will be graded below Captain Mosse and above Lieutenant Ayerst, *vice* Lieutenant Parker transferred.

It is notified that the undermentioned Officer has been seconded for service on the Staff:—Captain Monteith, I.S.C., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Mhow District Second-in-Command, 7th Bombay Lancers.

Surgeon-Major Maunsell, Army Medical Staff, has been transferred from general duty, Poona District, to general duty, Sind District.

Captain Cahusac, from 26th Bombay Infantry, has been on completion of mustering out of his own corps attached to the 23rd Regiment, 2nd Batalion Rifle Regiment Bombay Infantry, for duty.

Under instructions from India Headquarters, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Powlett, R. A., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, at Karachi.

Under instructions from the Army Headquarters India it is notified for information that the undermentioned Officer of the Army Medical Staff is expected from England for duty in India has been posted to the Bombay Command:—Surgeon-Captain Stokes, in succession to Surgeon-Captain Hall, time-expired.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Surgeon-Major Massani, Indian Medical Service, in India, and to Burma for six months from the date of departure, on private affairs; B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant and Quarter-Master A. Rule, out of India, for four months, on medical certificate; Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieutenant Moore, officiating Wing Officer, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, on probation, to Mahableshwar, for one month, from the date of his departure, on medical certificate.

Captain Cox, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, has been granted leave to proceed to England, on private affairs, in anticipation of leave, which may hereafter be granted him by H.E. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Straits Settlement.

RUTERS TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 4.

The s.s. Bombay left here at daylight yesterday.

COLOMBO, Ocr. 3.

The French mail steamer Salazie from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
Bar Silver	38 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,400,000; decrease, £600,000; public deposits, £5,200,000; decrease, £200,000; other deposits, £28,900,000; decrease, £2,000,000; other securities, £23,200,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £14,500,000; decrease, £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEROINE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

MYTHICAL or real, the heroine or ideal woman has always existed. Minerva, Venus, Vesta, Niobe, Cleopatra, St. Agnes, Mrs. Somerville, Marie Bashkertseff, and Florence Nightingale, all these types have, turn about, played their part in the formation of woman's character. Given an oracle, there will always be a Minerva to play the mouthpiece; given a martyr's palm branch, a new St. Agnes will be ready to earn it; given a movement to pioneer philanthropic women will again and again volunteer to follow in the footsteps of Mary Somerville or Florence Nightingale; given a diary, a paint-box, and a die-away lover, and there is no lack of Marie Bashkertseffs; given an absent husband, and there is sure to be a silly woman and a "Tertium Quid" under the Deodars.

⁂

But "the old order changeth" of heroines, and, consequently, of their understudies in real life; for humanity is pitifully akin to monkeydom in being close imitators, not originators. The heroine of fact follows closely the example of the heroine of fiction; and, in her turn, is succeeded by hundreds of imitators more or less successful, who in time create a revolution in the ways of women. In place of the cherry-ripe faced girl, half-angel, half-goose, but wholly human in her taste for flirtation, French millinery, and sugar plums, who played the heroine's part in stories of some years ago, we have a creature—a girl in years, though more or less lean and short-sighted—an evolution of the systems of modern education—the board schools, the University extension classes, or the colleges of Girton or Newnham. Or we have a highly-strung religious being, usually with beautiful deep blue eyes and chiselled features, the feminine curate in posse, who is much given to heart-searchings after truth—to plumbing the deepest depths of insanitary wells of thought and to stirring up the muddiest pools of sickly sentiment in order to attain some impracticable good. Or, again, we have the ugly, young, athletic type of girl heroine; with a stick, a stride, a contempt for the niceties of polite society, and a vocation to pioneer all movements for the abolition of women's distinctive dress. Finally, we now and then come across the Society heroine who differs from the old-fashioned sister we have known, not in her proficiency in naughtiness, but in her perseverance in it. When she leaves her husband and babies, she never comes back repentant, but lives happily ever after believing that she has attained a higher, more excellent development by her assertions of her womanly independence. To these strange types of so-called heroines additions appear day by day; for the aim of our new authors is to produce something original in character, even if the originality is no improvement on older ways.

⁂

Amongst the books of the season, "Syringa," by Arthur Nestorian (Digby Long and Co., 6s.) deserves notice, not only for its originality as a whole, but in compliment to its uncommon heroine, who while outraging our tenderest feelings and treading on our most respectable ideals, charms and interests us. Syringa is a young lady who writes stories, smokes cigarettes, refreshes herself occasionally with a nip of B and S, amuses herself, without any idea of matrimony, in the society of a lively young Earl, and finally, falls seriously in love at first sight with an interesting looking handy man who is engaged on odd jobs in her garden. When after all this Syringa still seems to us a heroine, it is evident that the author must have gifted her with some strange intangible fascination of mind, not of features, for he describes her as hardly good-looking—

> Hers was not altogether a pretty face. It was not quite feminine enough. At any rate, it would by no means have been chosen for a model of a woman's face. She knew that, and had grown to be almost indifferent about it. Once, indeed, she had regretted it. For she was one of those who, at heart, admire beauty of any kind, of all kinds, for itself alone; and by curious denial of satisfaction, it is from these that personal beauty is, almost always, witheld. . . . Her features were, indeed, rather too large, too boldly set—a shade too manlike and determined. But the mobility of her mouth, and the softness of her eyes redeemed them from severity. And her complexion had that clearness in its tinge of white, with the faintest of pink flushes in the cheek, such as may be seen to the limits of perfection in the Channel Islands. And gold-brown waves of loosely fastened hair half-hid those temples which were, like her brother's, too prominent. Tall and well-proportioned, dressed in a plain grey cotton frock, she walked to and fro than with deliberate paces, like those of one who ponders deeply about something."

Syringa was meanwhile thinking over the harsh criticisms of her brother—a young prig fresh from the University who found fault condescendingly with the girl's writing to which he, as well as the rest of the household, was indebted for his support. But the manliness of nature that showed in her work and in her manner of taking her pleasure, showed also in her manly disregard of her brother's unkind selfishness. She did not believe very thoroughly in herself or her stories, but she had no other means of making money to pay the house expenses. So it was rather hard to be lectured on the weakness of her plots and the frivolity of her people, and to listen patiently when after telling her story, he began:—

"Pray, do you suppose, Margaret, that that is the manner in which enlightened persons are wont to behave? This loving and whining and forgiving! The solitariest instance of such workings, even of the submind, is quite refuted by dialectics, and by the superior hierarchies of intelligence. How long, how long will you obscure whatever atom of capability you may possess, by this adherence to obsolete creeds? For these creeds of yours. . . . 'Creeds! of mine?'

"For these miserable creeds of yours are as obsolete as courtesy itself; they, however, fortunately; the latter, regrettably. They are things of a century ago, and must, indeed, be classified with the manifold errors of romanticism. But I may assure you that in the latter scientific development of the within man, such paltriness cannot find a place. You will not discover in the works of the great philosophic modern masters any passage to justify your allegiance to these insipid methods by which your personages maunder, if I may so say, through the fallacies of incorrect assumption, and through their insipid virtues to the exclusion of that essence of—of suitable viciosity that intensates the soul's emotion!"

"Really, Julius, you grow more intense, and so on every day;" she answered. "Oh look! how extraordinary! the cats' washing her face with hind feet."

But her brother had not finished.

"It is doubtful," he went on, "whether at the present intellectual epoch of emancipated discernment, these loves and pardons, and these your paradoxes are not the outcome of an incapacity for serious perception."

"But my poor boy, as long as people read my rubbish, you know I don't care a straw how rubbishing it is."

There was another pause. Again,

"I despair of your work!"

"Yes?"

"Unless you submit it for revision to a person of superior perceptive force, who would be able to convert some of your stories, at present worthless, into brief studies in psychology!"

"I'm afraid the stories would disappear altogether!"

"You are aware that, although I am deeply engaged in my own researches, I have offered to examine your manuscripts. I will sacrifice a few hours, therefore, and devote them to its suitable revision. And, doubtless, Mr. Mooton also—"

"Oh your friend, Mooton! By the way I bought half a dozen of his epigrams from him the other day at five shillings a-piece. I bought them for one of my villains; but they didn't suit his style of infamy. So I fitted them on to a hair-dresser who went bankrupt—You remember the character?—all the customers forsook his shop."

Julius affected not to have heard. In reality he was disgusted; for out of the people amongst whom he was cruelly compelled to live Mr. Mooton was the only one upon whom he did not scowl. . . . And now here it was said that Mr. Mooton's epigrams were bought and sold like vulgar merchandise: the precious thoughts, distilled from the innermost recesses of his grey brain cells, coarsely turned into a traffic, and sold like extract of beef. And at such a price moreover! For five shillings a-piece! It was an astonishing thing, too. For Julius's nearest approach to a friend was Mooton; and he supposed that he was Mooton's nearest approach to a friend. To Mooton he confided at least one-tenth of his yearnings and discernments; and yet this traffic had been kept secret from him. The fact was, that Mooton had not thought it necessary to mention the transaction. Reflecting upon his own insight into the characters of all men and all women, he had counted upon a sort of ashamed secrecy on the purchaser's part when he sold his six epigrams. He had said to himself as he pocketed the thirty shillings,—"She will never say that she got the epigrams from me. I perceive of what nature women are. She will prefer to let people believe them to be her own invention!"

And who will wonder after this introduction to Julius and Julius's friend, if Syringa, the heroine, fled their company for the sake of a journeyman gardener.

⁂

In the "Incomplete Adventurer," by Tighe Hopkins, we become acquainted with another type of latter-day heroine, a young lady, who rides a tricycle, forgets her dress guard, tangles herself inextricably in the machinery, and has to appeal to a passing stranger to cut her down. This service is amiably rendered by "The Incomplete Adventurer" Guy Warwick, who not having money to pay his railway fare is trudging home one early summer morning after an absence of several years in Paris. Guy Warwick has been abroad to try his fortune as a *primo tenore*, but his voice breaking down, he has had to turn first to teaching, then to sitting as an artists' model, and finally to fencing in a *salle d'armes* in Paris. When we first meet him he has been wounded in the arm, and is attended by an interesting old French chemist, who cures him rapidly with the aid of a strength-giving powder manufactured from the blood of bullocks. In this powder, the secret of which the chemist is willing to sell for five hundred pounds, G[illegible] the way to fortune. He borrows [illegible] land him in England, and full of hope, he [illegible] his way to his mother's house to enlist her sym[illegible] his scheme, when he falls in with the young la[illegible] the tricycle. Miss Trona Gault is the daughte[illegible] a financier—very wealthy and very wise in his ge[illegible]ation like the other children of his world—and who also can talk knowingly of bulls and bears [illegible] the other bewildering technicalities of the mo[illegible] market, introduces her new friend and his spe[illegible] to her father's notice. The "Incomplete Adventurer," [illegible] forthwith launched in a new sphere, for which in truth he is not very well suited; and if it were not for sudden and unexpected turn in the tide of his fortunes, the ruin of Mr. Hopkin's "Incomplete Adventurer" would have been very complete.

⁂

The Fascinating Miss La Marche who gives her name to a story by Mr. C. C. Fernival, is a heroine of a class, with whom the newspapers have made us familiar. A variety entertainment *artist*, married to a disreputable sporting man, Miss La Marche, through no fault of her own, gets her name mixed up with noble Lords, Jewish money-lenders and turf speculators. How bravely she hides her troubles and returns to the stage from which she has hoped to be altogether disassociated when she married a gentleman, is well told by the author, and our entire sympathy is evoked by the girl who shows herself truly a heroine in her gentle toleration of her *worthless husband*.

FAREWELL TO TENNYSON.

ANOTHER Pilgrim, noble, now has sped;
Winged his soul's flight into the realms of light,
In answer to the silent call of God,
Through that deep shady valley, we call Death.
Vain name; for death it cannot be
To one so noble, and so like his Christ;
He that had lived, as very few have lived,
With but three words upon his earthly shield,
Truth, Honor, God. These were his guiding stars.
And o'er the rugged road, and in the strife,
As he had first, so to the last, he fought.
Tread softly. Stay. See on that bed lies
His form of flesh. The light has flown.
And creeping still the gentle moonbeams spread
Around his noble brow, and kiss his hallowed head;
For they have borne his soul unto that fountainhead
Of Love, where it will be in union with his God.
Farewell! Brave Soul. A last adieu we give
To you on Earth; for such a battle won
In this dreary plain of trial, pain, and care
Will urge despondent men to gird again once more
The Sword of God, and gain the Golden Shore.

E. W T.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.

THE popularity which this troupe of artistes have acquired by their performances before Bombay playgoers was manifested by a warm reception at the Gaiety Theatre, on Thursday night, when the company commenced their season. Messrs. Gilbert and Celliers' comic opera, "The Mountebanks," was performed." It was beautifully mounted. The company has evidintly a remunerative month before it. The spectacular display was a prominent feature of the opera, and the dialogue very interesting and amusing. Miss Ethel Mackay represented, and did it very well. Miss Cora Milne, as Minestra, played her part with excellent taste, and Risotto in Mr. B. Royal found a particularly natural and clever exponent. The eccentricities of the clown fell to the lot of Mr. H. Hall, who played the part admirably and resolutely avowed his predilection for that profession, though he had won the fair Nita by intrigue in holding forth his reputation as a first-class tragedian. His capital dancing in the company of Nita won him a share of the honors that were bestowed upon her. In the second act the prettiness of the scenery eclipsed the introductory scene. The exterior of a "Dominican Monastery" is beautifully painted, and wandering through its solitudes, is seen Mr. Bathurst, in the garb of a "Dominican Monk," ministering to a band of the same order. The part is sustained with dignity and discretion, and much amusement is provided at the entire refusal of the friars to accept a donation from the Duke (Mr. Fearn), by virtue of their vows of poverty and observances of asceticism. The automatical clock-work figures earned special distinction for Miss Patey and Mr. Hall. Miss Ethel Mackay rose to the demands of her part as Theresa in her adherence to Alfredo, and delighted the audience with her singing. The rivalry between Theresa and Ultric was well maintained in the second act with the resumption of the comic element by Mr. Munro, as Pietro, and the clock-work figures until the talisman is destroyed, when the spell is removed, and Alfredo and Theresa are again locked in love's embrace. The other members, Mr. King and Mr. Smythe, successfully contributed their parts. The music and choruses were capitally rendered, and when the curtain dropped the success of the piece was vouched for in a vociferous outburst of applause.

PASTEURISM AND BUISSON BATHS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the last eight or ten years the subject of hydrophobia has been kept well before the public by M. Pasteur and his disciples. The question of dog-bites and their treatment has of late seriously engaged the attention of medical men as well as laymen and the various methods adopted for treating them, *viz.*, Pasteur's method of inoculation with the virus of rabid animals, the Buisson bath, cautery, &c., have both been favourably and adversely criticised in the Press. So much has been said and written on the subject, especially during the current year, that one would think the disease had become one of the most common ones affecting mankind, and that, therefore, some definite steps should be taken to meet the crisis. As one of the remedies it has been proposed to open a Pasteur Institute in this country. Before we knew anything of Pasteur's method of treating hydrophobia, the bites of mad dogs were little thought of and much less dreaded. But a good many now seem to be panic-stricken and the dog, once the most faithful companion of man, is now watched with a suspicious eye.

Well, the real fact of the matter is that hydrophobia is still as rare a disease as ever, and that it is the admirers of M. Pasteur mainly who have been to constantly stirring up the question and giving it such an undue prominence. There are men—and some of them are very good authorities—who believe that hydrophobia is only fancy-bred in man, and some of them have made it a point never to lose a chance of getting bitten by a mad dog. Mr. Stephens, an American, has been bitten forty-seven times and Mr. Fischer, a German, nineteen times; and both of them are still alive. If these men had been to M. Pasteur for treatment he would certainly have claimed the credit of saving them. There is, indeed, a certain charm in Pasteur's treatment. It is a capital faith-inspirer to a person bitten by a mad dog when he has had a few injections with the matter which according to some authorities is a very harmless substance indeed, believes himself to be ever safe from an attack of hydrophobia. Now, if he does not get the disease within a certain time, the advocates of Pasteurism say that he has been cured. And if he does get an attack, why, then, the explanation is that the case is too serious! They never care to look to the other side of the question.

In this country also as soon as the advocates of Pasteurism hear of a certain person dying from hydrophobia, we are reminded of the urgent need of opening a Pasteur Institute amongst us as if Pasteur's treatment had proved an infallible remedy and an unmixed blessing. They must know that strongly advocated as his method is by his admirers, it is equally strongly opposed and condemned by well-informed individuals. It would be too much to enter fully into the merits of the question in this place; suffice it to say that since August, 1885, when experiments on human beings have been seriously practised, with the inoculating virus, up to date, nearly 250 persons have succumbed under Pasteur's treatment—a number by no means small if we take into account the rarity of the disease and the average death-rate as recorded in the statistics of different countries before the discovery of Pasteur's method.

So long as opinions are at least evenly divided as to the efficacy or otherwise of Pasteur's treatment it is wrong to adopt it in this country in preference to a method much simpler, involving no risk, and certainly successful. I mean treatment by means of the Buisson bath. It has been successfully tried in many cases in England and other countries. While Pasteur's treatment is supposed to be only preventive, this is both preventive and curative. M. Pasteur cannot treat cases of well-developed hydrophobia by his injection but, the Buisson treatment has saved men actually on the verge of death

Two of these baths have now reached Bombay and are placed under the supervision of well-qualified medical men. Those who have been advocating the establishment of a Pasteur Institute here are requested to direct their attention to these baths and recommend their patients to go and try them. Until they have something definite to say against them, they had better give up the idea of a costly and dangerous experiment.—Yours, &c.,

P. J. MEHTA, M.D.

Mombadevie, Nov. 4.

DR. DESHMUKH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Long and valuable as his services have been, it is only fair that the true cause of Dr. Deshmukh's resignation of the post of Assistant Chemical Analyser should be known. The learned doctor has served in that capacity for about thirteen years, and the rule "No private practice" was either not in existence when he joined the Department, or if it was he was admitted as an exception and could get any requisition to give up private practice set aside on the ground that he had enjoyed that privilege so long. As to his being passed over in favour of others for the post of Chemical Analyser that does not seem to be the real cause since during the long period of his service there have been occasions when he could have laid his claim, but he evidently understood that that was a post reserved for the Indian Medical Department, and did not care for it so long as he had his practice allowed him.—Yours, &c.

RAMKRISNA M. CHONKAR.

Tardeo, Nov. 3.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect.

[illegible] code language cannot be accepted [illegible] Possiet. [illegible] except Libertad can be accepted [illegible] telegrams for Kotonou temporarily [illegible]ted beyond F[illegible]

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.

SINCE last week I have looked up the question of carving terms. They were more varied than one would think, insomuch that the difficulties of carving must have been very greatly increased by that of remembering the word proper for the animal. The place where they are all enumerated is Wynkyn de Worde's "Boke of Nurture." They are also given in certain later books; but, as we observed last week, they were dropping out of use in the year 1710. The following were the words proper for birds and game. Those which appertain to fish I have not copied out. The flesh of sheep and oxen was simply "carved." You had, therefore, to "break a dear; rear a goose; lift a swan; sauce a capon; spoil a hen; frush a chicken; unbrace a mallard; unlace a cony; dismount a heron; display a crane; disfigure a peacock; unjoint a bittern; untack a curlew; alaye a pheasant; wing a partridge or quail; mince a plover; thigh a pigeon and other small birds; and border a game pie." That is enough for one lesson. But try to imagine, in the old days when everything was carved on the table, the bashful young man in his bashfulness forgetting whether he should "alaye," or "disfigure," or "unbrace" the bird before him, while the eyes of the company were upon him, and the hostess, coldly critical, followed the uncertain course of his floundering carving knife!

I have begun a book which I very much fear I shall not be able to get through. It is called "Freeland." It is the work of a philosophic German translated into English. The sole reason why I cannot read it—I am like Charles Lamb in one particular, that I can read almost anything—is that it constantly reminds me of that dear, delightful, absurd old book called the "Swiss Family Robinson." You remember that island where everything grew and everything was found. It is much the same with "Freeland," only that what the Swiss Family found were things to eat—things for material comfort—and what this new German Family Robinson find are the things which we are all vainly hoping to find all over this larger island of the Great Terrestrial Ball—*videlicet*, loyalty, unselfish co-operation, obedience to laws, readiness to work, uncritical acceptance of the Constitution, unselfishness, a strong sense of duty, and, in short, that "Brotherly-Love-Continual" which we ask for, pray for, and never begin in our own lives. Now, if a German Family Robinson starts its operations provided with all these virtues, they might just as well stay at home, where they would prosper equally well, or a great deal better, without the trouble and danger of a long voyage into the heart of Africa. "Freeland" is, in fact, the history of a colony in which the land is absolutely free for anyone to cultivate, that is the basis of the scheme. How it works out may be read in the book.

The German Family Robinson go forth to establish a settlement of communism on their own lines. In America the common—or communistic—life has been tried over and over again, and in many cases has had a very long existence. It only succeeds, however, when the society is bound by some religious bond, stronger to keep them together than the forces of selfishness and greed, which tend to rend them asunder. And it is observed that these societies are only possible when the "plane" is much lower than the man of intellectual culture would consent to occupy. In fact, they are successful so long as the people are contented with the simplest forms of agricultural life: to rise early; to work in the fields; to go to bed early; to remain ignorant of literature, music, art, and science. Communism is not a pastime it is a thing which must be seriously taken up if at all. The "Harmonists," the "Separatists," the "Perfectionists," and other societies have been made successful by the contentment of the members to remain on that low plane. This kind of life is to some the happiest possible. But I see no place in it for science, which cannot be pursued by a working farmer; or for art, which would disgust a man with his companions; or for learning, which would broaden the boundaries of the narrow creed and render it impossible for him to continue in the fold.

I made a mistake four weeks ago. In speaking of the lady descended from Coligny, I stated, being parted from my books, that her ancestor was a child of Coligny's son. It should have been his grandson, Frederick Henry of Nassau. Coligny had five sons, of whom one only had children. Frederick Henry of Nassau was the son of Louise, eldest daughter of the great Admiral. Through him the Emperor of Germany, the Count of Paris, the Czar, and the Emperor of Austria can all number the Admiral among their ancestors. When I wrote the "Life of Coligny," I tried my best, with the help of the late Mr. Tucker, of the Heralds' College, to connect the Queen or the Princess of Wales with him, but I could not succeed. Yet I have always suspected that among the many intermarriages of the great German Royal family there may have been one which gave our House the Admiral for a forefather. Who could desire a more noble ancestor than this, the greatest man of his time, the greatest of all Frenchmen who ever lived?

The imprisonment of a baronet for conspiracy affords another opportunity for asking a question which I have asked before. It is this: Granted—it is a huge thing to grant—that a man has deserved so well of his country as to receive a place apart—raised—at the dais of the Feast of Life—for himself and for all his descendants, as long as the present Constitution of the Three Kingdoms shall endure: ought not that place and that high seat to be taken from that family when one who holds it shall be proved guilty of disgraceful conduct? There is a certain noble lord who has "done time" for—I know not what offence. Should not his title be forfeited by that very act? Another who bears a courtesy title and is heir to an ancient Earldom has also "done time." This noble person has further brought honour to the name and title by becoming clown and pantaloon in pantomimes. Ought not, one asks, that Earldom to be extinguished thereby? Remember that the title came into the family by the supposed deserts of one man. It is a continual hymn of praise to that one man. It ought, therefore, logically, to be extinguished by the disgrace of one man. I fear that this concession, if it were granted, would not touch the case, of which there have been many instances, of a noble lord becoming a notorious ruffian and common blackguard associating by choice with the baser sort, and living by means of his wealth, the kind of life ardently desired by the baser sort. He, I suppose, must remain. In the case of high treason titles were forfeited. High treason, however, may not, in some cases, touch a man's honour. Lord Derwentwater was a traitor; his titles were forfeited; but no one accused him of dishonour. Yet when a noble lord or a baronet is publicly disgraced to the level of a common criminal, his title is not forfeited. It continues with the infamy attached to it.

We have talked a great deal lately about national distinctions. One reason is that unless greater jealousy is shown, and a closer criticism bestowed, upon the awards of these distinctions, I foresee the grave danger of their falling into absolute contempt. Now nothing can be worse for any country than that its honours and rewards should fall into contempt and be no longer desired; nothing could possibly do more to destroy that noblest kind of patriotism which makes a man feel that he is working for his country. It is shown every day in the Services, in which national distinctions are most properly given with such discerning hand, that any man who does good work can expect to be distinguished. It is conspicuously absent in every other branch of work. At present we live in an incongruous and deplorable condition of things. The country has a whole array of honours and distictions to bestow on the men whose work has been serviceable to the State. In nearly all the branches of intellectual work, the men engaged in that work never look for any distinction, indignantly refuse that lowest form of distinction which is sometimes contemptuously tossed to them, and are quite neglected—they and their work, and the fame and the glory and the greatness of their work—by those who advise the Sovereign. This does little harm to the men—the harm is done to the nation. We have seen a reign of fifty-five years, glorious in all respects, but above all glorious in the science and the literature and the art which it has produced. And we have also seen that with one exception, the honours of the nation—the recognition of great service—have been withheld from those men. The Court has actually for a hundred and seventy years known nothing of the men who make the chief glory of a reign. They are not recognised. This is bad for the nation. The people naturally pay honour where honour is paid, and they naturally despise those who are not thought worthy of honour. Hence the popular contempt for literature and science. Money and rank are the two things recognised by the people. In literature and in science there is neither money nor rank.

I rejoice when I see this question taken up, even though at my own expense. One can afford to receive a few gibes, and nasty ones, if the object attempted is gained, namely, the consideration on principles of the whole subject. It is, believe me, a very important subject indeed. It involves the education of the country as to the things deserving of honour, nothing short of that: and as to the pursuits which ennoble a people, and the work, the discoveries, the inventions, the achievements which advance mankind. Therefore, although I may be misrepresented and abused, I rejoice. The thing, whatever it is, shows that these feeble words have made certain people uncomfortable. Observe First step: Advance your proposition. Nobody takes any notice Second step: Advance it again. A murmur Third step Once more advance it. A shower of abuse and derision with personal insinuations. Fourth step: Again advance it. Respectful treatment. Fifth step: More respectful treatment, consideration of principles. Acceptance or rejection of the principle. It is exactly like a five-act play. The first point to be remembered is that *distinctions do not distinguish*. They show what appreciation or power of recognition exists in those who administer distinctions. When distinctions are given for no public service at all, they prove the stupidity of the advisers, whoever they may be, or their treachery in diverting national honours from the purpose for which they were created. And again, if national distinctions are worth nothing, let us include their abolition in the programme for the next Parliament. If they are worth anything, let them include all kinds of service, and let them be watched as eagerly and criticised as jealously as the yearly Budget. I forget whether this is the second or the third time of advancing these propositions; but it will not be the last.

The deplorable spread of temperance and moderation among the better sort threatens to deprive the comic person of his most promising subject. Think of the pictures, the scenes on the stage, the situations in novels, the stories—oh! the countless stories—of the smoking-room which turn upon the man who has taken too much. Not the man who is the hero of the temperance tracts; not he who drinks up all the wages and starves his children and beats his wife—not at all. The gentleman—he who takes just half a bottle too much and gets thick of speech. He it was—alas! he is no longer—who provided the stories. His sayings and doings are those which filled the smoking-room with mirth. One hears no more of him; he is disappearing; he no longer takes even half a glass too much. But suppose before they are all lost we were to gather together these stories in a great Collection or Encyclopædia. I would contribute some, such as I remember. For instance, for the chapter called "At a Certain Stage," here are one or two. I knew a man once—they all begin in the same way—who was, in the morning hours, one of the hardest-fisted, keenest, wariest solicitors that ever stripped a client; in the evening, at a certain stage, he would lay his hand upon his heart and look around with beaming eyes while he said, "Gentlemen, it has always, from my boyhood upwards, been the sole desire of my heart to live only for the happiness of others." Once I knew another man who, at a certain stage, used to get up and tell the assembled company that he was himself, the last incarnation of Vishnu. There was another of whom I heard, but I never knew him—an Oriental—who was most useful to Oriental students because, at a certain stage, he would say that, though it was not generally known, he was Mohammed the Prophet himself in the flesh, still living, and that he therefore knew exactly the meaning of any text in his own holy book. And I once knew a man who at a certain stage, became a novelist; he was a dull dog at other times, but at a certain stage he became full of ideas, situations, characters. They flowed in a long stream from his teeming brain, a little inconsequential perhaps, but in a surprising fulness and volume of stream. Then he suddenly collapsed. I knew another man who, at a certain stage, began to relate the secret history of his own misfortunes, which he showed clearly, but this he did not understand, to have been due to nothing but his own cheatings and chicaneries. And another, at a certain stage, revealed in detail his love affairs, dwelling especially on a certain fair Portuguese who lived in his memory and reminded him, he always said, but I know not why, of the Garden of the Hesperides. These illustrations will serve to show the immense possibilities of the subject. It is too great a subject for my handling, but I have seen things, and I have noted them. Meantime such small experiences as the above are at the service of the collector.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Valetta, Captain R. F. Briscoe, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Ismailia, Gibraltar, Malta and Aden with the Europe mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Brandon and 2 children
Lieut W C Black
Mr R J Gibson
Mr Cunliffe
Mr and Mrs Wilkins and infant
Miss Lindsay
Mr Kneller, infant and nurse
Mr W C Rand
Mr P A Schmuck
Mr C F Harrison

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr T Spencer
Mr and Mrs L K Laurie
Mr W G Underwood
Mr F D Baker
Miss Jones
Capt Gordon
Mr W Renouf
Mr P Pfl iderer
Rev D Bevell
Mr D H Barker

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr J D Davies

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Rev J M Macedo
Mr Franco

FOR MALTA.

Lieut-Col G M Abbott
Mrs E Slade Gully

F R ADEN—Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Bustomji Dhol

ARRIVAL OF AN AUSTRIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

THE Austrian man-of-war Saida, under the command of Captain Sachs, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden. She left Pola on the 1st September last, and called at Port Said, Suez, and Aden. She has come here to coal and probably will remain in Bombay harbour for about a fortnight, after which she will proceed to Colombo. At present she is on a two-years' cruise during which period she will visit the following places: Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Java, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Kobe, and China. The Saida has eleven big and four small guns and a complement of 368 officers and men all told. As soon as she had dropped anchor the Saida fired a salute 21 guns, which compliment was returned from the land battery. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS S. E. LLOYD and W. St.Q. SAUNDERS, Suffolk Regiment, have been allowed to exchange battalions.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT A. S. TRYDELL has been transferred from the Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount, to the Veterinary Hospital at Secunderabad.

MAJOR E. A. LAMBERT, No. 18 Company Southern Division, has been transferred to the 13th Field Battery and Major G. N. Barlow, just promoted to that rank from the No. 19 Company Eastern Division, has been posted to No. 18 Southern Division.

THE following Officers have been granted an extension of leave:—2nd-Lieut. N. S. Coghill, 2nd Batt. Royal Scots, to 7th December; Lieut. H. R. Vyvgan, 2nd Batt. Devonshire Regiment, to the 24th December, on medical certificate; Surgeon-Major A. W. Carleton, Army Medical Staff, and Surgeon-Capt. J. W. Cockerill, to date of embarkation for India; and Lieutenant A. L. Powell, 19th Hussars, to England, for one year, on medical certificate.

REVIEW.

"STRANGERS YET": A TALE OF THREE CHRISTMAS MORNS.—We have been favoured with an early copy of this little book, and have pleasure in bringing it before the attention of the reading public. It is an interestingly told story, dealing with the sad history of a young wife, whose happiness has been blighted by the neglect and misconduct of a shameless husband. The scene of the story is laid chiefly in Bombay, and the writer has shown power in the picturesque and natural language in which it is written throughout. The book should be appreciated by all classes, as the tone is healthy and the characters most truthfully drawn, the author evidently being one who has an observant eye and an extensive knowledge of all phases of humanity, picturing with equal force the Indian Society man and the over-attractive sick nurse. We foretell a good sale for the novelette, especially at the approaching Christmas season.

"JEHU JUNIOR" writes in *Vanity Fair*:—October 8th, in 1889—three years ago this ever-blessed day—at Westminster there suddenly did shine a luminous effulgence known as Koay. John Seymour was the name whereby was christened this man of many a fearsome fiscal fad; and Members sat, and rubbed their eyes, and listened; for he had learned finance at Hyderabad. St. Andrew's claims the glory of his training; his rough-hewn ends a Scottish bank had rounded. In latter days, intent on fortune gaining, in gorgeous India money-shop he founded. Wily Hindoos and Parsees well affected did business with this keen and canny bairn; then home he sailed, and straightway was elected M.P. for Elgin and likewise for Nairn. He talked of sinking funds and cash reserves—he once had served the subtle Salar Jung—until he shattered Mr. Goschen's nerves with dogged density and tripping tongue. His aim in life was one: to do his duty by crushing Chancellors when they are shifty. His high-heeled boots are things of boundless beauty. His age—to quote from "Dod"—is three-and-fifty.

CARPETS are a study, and the lore on the subject seems to be endless, says the *Englishman*. All Khorassan carpets are "piled" carpets or "kali," a word that is not applicable to any other kind of floor cloth. The different kinds are known sometimes by the different patterns and colours of which they are composed, but usually only by the names of the places where they are produced, such as Kaini, Meshidi, Baluchi, Turshizi. The carpets of certain localities have always some distinction or superiority over those of other places, and the carpet industry is in a more flourishing condition in some localities than in others. Though carpets are woven all over Khorassan, not only in the towns and villages, but also in the tents of the nomad tribes, a large proportion are made for the use of the people themselves and not for trade. At present carpets of fine quality are manufactured for trade in the two districts of Kain and Turshiz, but good carpets are also made in Meshed. For some ten years past traders have been in the habit of giving instructions to weavers on the subject of carpets to be exported to foreign countries, and these carpets are said to fetch better prices. In Kain the authorities and leading men are personally fond of carpets, and as they themselves give instructions to the weavers, a very fine class with good patterns and colours is turned out. These are regarded as superior to the Meshed manufacture. All the different classes of carpets are made in varying sizes—large ones measure up to 40 feet by 16½ feet, and small ones from 5 by 2½ feet. A good quality of carpet is woven by the nomads and especially by the Baluchis.

THE RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

THE following representation has been sent into the Supreme Government by the Bombay Presidency Association:—

Bombay Presidency Association, 37, Hornby Row,
Bombay, 4th November, 1892.

To the Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—We have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, respectfully to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General the following suggestions for the re-construction of the Bombay Legislative Council under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

2. The Council venture to suggest that the Presidency should be divided into five divisions, namely, (1) Sind. (2) Gujerat. (3) the Deccan, including Thana Kolaba and Rutnagherry. (4) Kanara, including Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur, and (5) Bombay City.

3. The present administrative divisions are somewhat unsuitable for the purposes of representation by way of election. The divisions suggested in the preceding paragraph will, in the opinion of the Council, bring together the peoples having the same vernacular. It is for this reason that the Council propose that Thana, Koloba and Rutnagherry should be included in the Deccan, though for administrative purposes Thana is included in the Northern Division and Kolaba and Ratnagherry in the Southern Division. Similarly, Sholapur is taken from the Central Division and included in the Kanara Division.

4. The Council has respectfully to submit that, for effective representation or all the different interests in the Presidency, it is absolutely necessary that the maximum number of additional members allowed by the new Act should be appointed. There are five ex-officio members, the addition of the maximum number allowed by the Act, namely, twenty, would bring the number of members of Council to twenty-five. The Council of the Association think that, considering the area and population to be represented, it is not too much to ask that twelve seats out of the total of twenty-five should be thrown open to election.

5. The Council propose that these twelve seats should be distributed amongst the five electoral divisions abovementioned as follows:—Three to be alloted to the city of Bombay, three to the Deccan, and to each of the remaining divisions, namely, Sind, Gujrat, and Canara. Bombay city stands preeminent in point of wealth, intelligence and advancement, and it is for this reason that three seats are allowed to it. Three also are given to the Deccan Division as the population grouped in it is nearly twice as large as any of the other divisions.

6. The Council consider that the best and most practical mode of election in Bombay would be to ask the Municipal Corporation, the University, and the European and native mercantile associations, namely, the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, and the Native Merchants Piece Goods Association, each to elect one member. In the mofussil it seems desirable in every way to utilise the existing institutions for local self-government. Experience shows that the inter-connection of municipal and legislative representation is brought with numerous advantages to both. The Council, therefore, think that the most natural way of election would be to ask the municipalities and the local boards in each division to choose one member. In the Deccan, the third member may be chosen by municipalities and local boards at alternate elections.

7. With regard to the qualification for electors, the council think that they should be the elected members of the municipalities and local boards. The nominated members of municipalities number 1,470 as against 896 elected and those of local boards are 1,S 9 and 1,541 respectively (vide tables herewith). The nominated members are thus in an overwhelming majority. The Government would have as above thirteen proposed seats at its command, five of which are ex-officio To invest the nominated members of municipalities and local boards with the right of election would be practically to give the remaining seats back again to Government. In fact it would be to give representation to the people by the one hand and take it away by the other. The Council beg to observe that, as the majority of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are elected, the qualification for electors above suggested should not be made applicable to that body. The whole of the Corporation should be an electoral body by themselves.

8. As regards the qualification of persons eligible for election to the Legislative Council the Council beg to suggest that all persons who are members of municipalities and local boards or who are eligile for such memberships should be eligible for election to the Council.

9. It should be further provided that the election should be by ballot or some m[illegible] of secret voting which will protect the voter from [illegible] persuasion or interference. The election may [illegible] some principal town in the electoral divisi[illegible] fixed [illegible] Government—persons unable [illegible] permitted to record their vo[illegible] authorised and in the ma[illegible] scribe.

It may be pointed [illegible] officio at the c[illegible] them to corre[illegible] representation [illegible] backward classe[illegible] cular time mig[illegible]

THE ROYAL [illegible]

THE Royal Western India Golf Club's last monthly handicap of the season, was played off on Saturday last. The yield was a little better than on the last occasion, and there were four out siders playing. The prize, a small electroplate cup was won by Mr. E. B. Raikes, whose score ought to have been beaten. The ground, however, is much more difficult than it was a month ago, owing to the long grass that is growing everywhere, and the putting greens are not in that state of excellence that they were in during the grand annual tournament. The scores were as under:—

Mr. E. B. Raikes	Scr.	56	+	56	=	112
Mr. W. G. Betham	Scr.	56	+	57	=	113
Col. W. Hussey	—18	67	+	66	=	115
Dr. P. Murphy	—8	61	+	63	=	116
Mr. G. C. Whitworth	—10	64	+	63	=	117
Mr. F. B. Young	Scr.	61	+	59	=	120
Mr. N. C. Macleod	—10	66	+	69	=	125
Mr. G. H. Hampton	—16	79	+	62	=	125

COTTON SPINNING IN JAPAN.

A GENERAL meeting of spinning mill owners was held at Osaka recently, when an agreement was entered into connected with the employment of workmen. Some of the stipulations were as follows. That a workman dismissed from one of the mills belonging to the Cotton Yarn Manufacturer's Guild shall not be employed by another; that a workman who has been discharged by any member of the Guild shall not be employed by another member without the consent of the first; that in the event of any member of the Guild discovering a workman in his employ belonging to another member of the Guild, such workman shall be suspended pending the obtaining of the consent of his late employer. The Tokyo Kanegafuchi Mill objected to these stipulations, and would not submit to the agreement, as a result of which there is trouble in the Guild. The reasons advanced by that Mill were, 1st, that such rules interfered with the rights of man and were liable to injure their liberty, and it questioned whether the Guild could form such rules, as they proved most pernicious in restricting the rights of workmen; 2nd, whether there was any necessity for making such stringent rules. In such a place as Osaka, there might be a fear that workmen who had been educated might be underbid by others, and there the necessity may exist for the provision of such rules, but no such need existed in other mills; 3rd, that mills have each their own private convenience to consult, and there is no reason why one should be made subject to inconvenience because of an agreement arrived at by the majority. The Guild has no right to force upon the minority implicit obedience to the majority, observes the *Japan Mail*. The Kanegafuchi mill will not move from this ground, as a result of which other mills holding the same views have now come forward, and the Guild has been informed that its rules cannot be obeyed. Consequently the rules are for the time being only nominal.

EASTERN Bengal is about the last place in which one would expect to find spiritualism coming into vogue, writes a local paper, and yet a writer in the Calcutta *National Magazine* relates, in all seriousness, the wonderful success which a junior pleader of the Dacca Bar, "a staunch Brahmo and one of light and leading in the Theistic Church," has had in the matter of spirit-rapping. This is what he saw:—"Around a little square table were seated three boys, one reading for the B.A., another for the University Entrance Examination, and the third also a student by appearance. The boys had their hands on the table, their fingers touching each others, and there was the table moving. When a song was sung, the legs of the table were raised up one by one, keeping time to the song. Questions are asked by Babu A. ——K——and replies are given by the raising of any of the particular legs mentioned. All questions must be leading, for no other mode of eliciting replies except by a thump of one of the legs has yet been suggested." The Babu is said to have communed with the spirits of his departed friends, and two of the important things he has learned are that there is a God, and that there is no caste distinction in the spirit-world. The proceedings are described as being conducted in good faith, "the people concerned being truthful and honest beyond a doubt." The correspondent alleges that he received galvanic shocks when he experimented with the table, the top of which seemed to be animated with some sort of internal commotion. We had thought that this kind of delusion had long since died a natural death, particularly after the exposure of the ignorance of the supposed "spirits." Thus when the shade of Voltaire could not understand French, nor that of Virgil Latin, even the most ardent believers in the phenomena began to waver in their faith. The picture of Bengali schoolboys preparing for the University by a course of spirit-rapping, is a curious one, no doubt, but it is certainly neither instructive nor edifying.

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THE REAL HADDON.

We wonder, says a writer in the *Globe*, what the fair Dorothy Vernon would think if she could look from the unseen world and recognise herself and the prime incidents of her rather romantic life "done" for the diversion of us English folk of the nineteenth century upon a London stage. Her comments and criticisms—if she deigned to pass judgment in the matter—would be both valuable and interesting. And in any case, if she retained her old womanly instincts, she could hardly fail to feel flattered at our idealisation and realisation, as far as possible, of her mundane career some three centuries after its completion. Her spirited husband in the flesh, John Manners, might take a different view of the case, however. It is possible, even in a theatrical setting, to catch something of the subtle charm which clings to Old Haddon, almost pre-eminently among the baronial halls of old England. But it is better far, for the sentiment's sake to take train into Derbyshire, alight at the snug little village of Rowsley, and stroll up the Wye Valley until the grey walls of Haddon declare themselves. The old inn of Rowsley is itself worth seeing, whether it be empty of all save white-capped chambermaids, or whether the sheaves of fishing rods at its threshold denote a population of anglers. It nestles among flowers. In early spring the perfume of violets scents the air. Later the trees round it put on their autumnal gala dress, and even in winter it is cheerful, though the wind blows keen up the valley from Bakewell, midway in which, and shrewdly sheltered under a base of fine old trees, stands Haddon's fair desolated shell.

Probably no place of the kind in the kingdom is more visited by tourists than this. On fine days in the holiday season all its rooms are tenanted by inquisitive and delighted bipeds of passage. You could, if you shut your eyes, almost imagine the Hall had again become habitable; and that in the evening there would be a recurrence of such festivities as made Haddon notorious in the time of the Merry Monarch. Even then, however, the Hall was nearing its end as a residence. We read in the records of expenditure of those days how extra cooks were employed for the Christmas week at wages of £3 and £1 apiece; how "Anthony Higton, turnspit, for helping all Christmas receive 3s., and one W. Creswick, for pulling fowls and poultry all Christmas earned 3s. 6d." These are pleasant reminders of the custom of keeping open house from Christmas Eve to Twelfth Day, which was nowhere more thoroughly observed than here. But a little later, ere the eighteenth century began, the Rutland family withdrew wholly to Belvoir and left Haddon to itself, and it has remained void ever since, save for its visitors. One does not care to go through such a habitation in a company at so much a head. To avoid the ordeal, if for no other reason, it is well to choose a late autumnal, or even a winter's day, for the adventure. Then, and to us it seems only then, does *Haddon yield its proper savour to the palate of fancy.* Under dark skies the old turrets and battlements become eerie without an effort. If there is a hoarse or a *whispering breeze in the stripped boughs of the elms* and oaks adjacent, so much the better; and another effective touch may be had in the swirl of the turbid stream at the base of the walls, which it threatens almost to undermine. Under such conditions your *heart is quite anxious within you as you approach the* lodge, with its gloomy effigies in box before it, and peep askant over your shoulder at the forbidding portal of the building while you wait for a response to your somewhat hesitating knock.

After a visit of this kind, and an hour's solitary roaming from tapestried room to tapestried room, from the dilapidated old dining hall (dating from the fourteenth century), with its skeleton stags' heads on the mouldering walls, and its massive old worm-eaten tables of oak, to the ballroom, whence *Dorothy* slipped away to her lover, and where nowadys they say the Haddon ghost walks—the spirit of the place possesses you, and Haddon is unforgetable indeed. In the melancholy little disestablished chapel, which you enter from the inner quadrangle of rugged sunken stones, you are invited to pray for the souls of Richard and Benedicta Vernon, who died in 1427. But the time for such kindly offices seems past in their case, and you are prone rather, amid these impressive surroundings of bleak picturesque decay, to think of your own soul. Your voice echoes coldly from the cold walls. You shut your eyes and fancy you see a spectral congregation of worshippers in the little chamber, "the Knight of Haddon and his sons being on one side of the chancel, the dame, with her daughters, on the other," and the stout serving folk and sundry retainers in the pews nearer the door. And so it continues while you stay in the Haddon precincts.

Your cicerone, before excusing herself from further attendance upon you, and making you free, so to speak, of the baronial Hall, has hinted at the local belief in a ghost. Of course a ghost is not tied and bound to one little spot of human habitable territory. It may appear to you upstairs, among the decaying tapestry, the hollow panellings, and the grim-looking four-posters, with their faded hangings, each having many tales of its own to tell to those who have ea[illegible] to hear them. But for your satisfaction you ar[illegible] that, as a rule, it shows itself only at a certa[illegible]ow of a certain room. The favoured [illegible] mortal (whichever you please) [illegible] at the window. It is not a [illegible] there is no doubt—and anon it [illegible] he hurries towards the lattice, [illegible] the stone staircase which [illegible]otographers have made im[illegible] a human shape, [illegible] feet or body of [illegible] really, it is all [illegible] herself may dis[illegible]ecounting it. Ask [illegible]ass a night in the [illegible] shoulders in the [illegible]fessional romancer [illegible] at nightfall, if he [illegible] permission for the [illegible] bolder than the [illegible]plore the rare old bu[illegible] [illegible]thing more self-protective or illuminating [illegible] a common taper. Perhaps he would be most comfortable in the sweetly snug small dining-room, with its carved wainscoting and admirably decorated ceiling. If he were an enthusiastic in heraldry he would at least find much here to engross him from mere chimeras in the coats of arms which adorn the walls. But the words, "Drede God and Honor the King," which dignify the fireplace, seem well adapted to set his imagination in tumult again. There are also, doubtless, rats behind the pannelling here, even as behind the arras in the fearful bedchambers above.

Within, Haddon is perfect in its own way. It has either instruction, diversion, or a moral ready for everyone who enters it. And its exterior is in keeping with the interior. As you pace between that dark avenue of high trees tenanted by deep-voiced rooks approached from Dorothy's staircase, and tread out the aroma of millions of dead and dying leaves, you cannot possibly be frivolous and trivial. So also when you weary of this sombre and somewhat damp promenade, and step aside to the terrace to lean your arms upon the famous balustrade. The scene before you is fair enough. The Hall seems in absolute repair, and beyond you see the green hills and meadows of Wye's Valley. But you know all the while that the house, though beautiful, is desolate; and though it is not, like Berkeley and Glamis, redolent of ill deeds, there is something vault-like about it that does not soothe.

To get rid of this strange feeling of discomfort the walk from Haddon to Chatsworth may be recommended. You will thus clamber from the vale of the Wye to the valley of the Derwent. Probably in all England there are no five miles of country which inspire thoughts and fancies of so varied and contrasted a kind. From the baronial Hall of six centuries ago to the palace of but the other day—for Chatsworth is modern, though dating back to the seventeenth century. The one a ragged wreck of a habitation, ably, but not wholly dissembled, with moth-eaten tapestry and its worm-eaten walls, floors trodden into depressions like saucers, deserted turrets, and never an abiding tenant, save for such phantoms as walk it in the night! In the other modern magnificence, housemaids in pretty print dresses, scouring the smooth oaken floors and dusting the books and pictures, as if the Duke of Devonshire were expected on the morrow, and an atmosphere that savours of society. A mere ridge of woodland separates these notable houses, but one traverses centuries in going from the solitude and shadows of Haddon to the marble halls and gay lawns of Chatsworth.

LADY BARRISTERS—A POSSIBILITY.

Mr. G. R. Dod read a paper at the Incorporated Law Society's provincial meeting, in the course of which he said:—"Recently in France a lady has been called to bar, and at Montana, United States, a lady also is practising as a barrister, and is now seeking the appointment of Attorney-General. When ladies are admitted to the English bar, some serious questions will arise with regard to the forensic costume, and doubtless it will be necessary for a full court to decide as to the nature of it. Possibly some ladies might be satisfied with a doctor's gown similar to that worn by the Princess of Wales, while others might prefer the partly-coloured gowns that were worn by members of the bar about two centuries ago. To any who may be interested in such matters I shall be pleased to produce some illustrations copied from a law treatise written about the fifteenth century. By some it is stated that at the death of Queen Anne the bar went into mourning, and has never yet come out of it; by others it is asserted that the black gown came into use about the time of the Protectorate. However, it is probable that the ladies may not think black altogether becoming to them. Then, with regard to the wig, they might demur to the use of it, especially when they are informed that it was first worn to conceal the fact that the head had been shaven—for when priests were forbidden to continue to act as advocates in court they took to covering the head with a wig that it might not be known that formerly they had belonged to the priestly order. Lord Abinger expressed a hope that the time would come when the wig and gown, which he described as 'mummeries,' would be entirely discarded—but there appears to be no such prospect at the present time, and I for one have no wish to see them done away with. The question of cap or some other head-dress would have to be fully considered by the court. Many ladies who are favoured with good heads of hair may prefer wearing it uncovered in court; but the judges would probably have to decide as to the way it should be worn—that is to say, whether perfectly plain, parted in the middle, or rough and woolly according to the present fashion, and whether ringlets are permissible, and whether or not the hair may be tied up in ribbons, and, if so, what colour; or it might be awkward, if the judge, upon hearing the voice of a lady advocate, should be compelled to say that he heard some one speaking but was unable to see any one addressing him. It might be necessary to set apart rooms at the Law Courts for the accommodation of coiffures for the ladies."

A CHARMED FOOD for Young and Old! The skilful Production of Munks Cod-Lactone Possesses the Flesh-forming Properties of Cod Liver Oil and the Bone-strengthening Properties of Lactophosphate of Lime, each of which is a specific for wasting Diseases and Rickets in children.—Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

"LONDON SOCIETY" AND ITS CRITICS.

In the *North American Review* Lady Jeune returns once more to the above subject, and replies to some recent criticisms on her late article:—

I do not for a moment wish to deny that the girl of the present day has a charm and an individuality very attractive in their way, but she is not an ideal English girl, nor do I think, judging from many of the homes that one knows, that the further development of her character in the same direction is desirable, or that the girls of to-day will make as good wives and mothers as their mothers were. Formerly the early married years of an English woman's life were devoted to the cares and duties of maternity and of the household; her companions were her children, and she lived with them from the time they were old enough to lisp her name till they left her for homes of their own. The modern fashionable mother relegates those duties to a governess and nurses, and rids herself, as quickly as may be, of the responsibilities of bearing and of bringing her children up, so that she may participate in the gaiety and freedom which begin in a woman's life in England as soon as she marries. If higher education and mental development had made our Englishwomen what is represented by a very small number only of them, one would thankfully acknowledge the advantage of a system which has placed them all on a higher mental and social level than their ancestors. But the high type of girlhood which Mr. Osborne Morgan and Lady Frances Balfour evidently have in their minds is a rare development, and, indeed, I strongly suspect that my chief difference with them lies in the fact that they are fixing their eyes on one class, and mine on another.

The set of which I wrote would have no influence outside its own small boundaries if it were not that the leaders of Society patronise it, and thus give it an importance and influence otherwise unattainable. There are other sets in English Society as highly born, more richly cultured, more difficult to enter, but these require some personal charm or gift from those who wish to belong to it. Each member contributes a quota of wit, intellect, beauty, or charm, which in itself constitutes a right to be admitted to the *camaraderie* and intimacy of its *milieu*. Lady Frances Balfour well describes it when she says that "ease and intimacy are the distinguishing marks of the social life of its members, and neither the wealth nor the rank of one's circle is of importance so long as he possesses these gifts; though those who have beauty and wealth to offer can never be of it; and though the portal is open to all, only such as are fitted by these qualities become members of the set, with all that is best and most agreeable in its inner life." But I venture to ask Lady Frances Balfour of what set is she *thinking* when she thus writes. Is it that in which the leading members read of their balls and concerts in the *Evening Post*, of their dresses and personal charms, *described as the attractions of London and Sandown?* I cannot well resort to the last weapon of the Speaker and "name" names or I think I could illustrate my meaning very abundantly.

About the weaknesses and foibles of society one may laugh and make a jest, but it is from its increasing luxury and love of pleasure that the grave marks of its decadence spring which we cannot perforce ignore. The relaxation of some of the most wholesome rules for its guidance and control are bringing about many serious changes of which at this moment we can hardly guess the danger. I will now venture to notice only two. One, and probably the most dangerous, is the obvious way in which women are losing their control over Society, and with it the respect due to their position from men. The tone of conversation, the stories told in their presence, and the want of deference to them in the behaviour of men are very significant changes. The other I intended to make one of the main points of my former article, and I refer to it again in order to remark that I have not seen any substantial contradiction of it. I mean what I cannot help describing as the mercenary character attaching in an increasing degree to relations otherwise deplorable enough.

MANNERS AMONG MODERN YOUNG WOMEN.

Blackwood's Magazine for October opens with a counterblast from a lady of quality, who remains anoymous, against the attacks recently made in the magazines against English society. She defends the morality and manners of the "smarter" classes against Lady Jeune. Here is a specimen of her apologia for the young women of the period:—"But then, you will say, what about the freedom of manners that now prevails: the freedom of speech; the smiling of matrons at dinner-tables scandals which, when I was a girl, were only heard at tea-tables ungraced (would that I had the courage to say unregulated!) by gentlemen, and, perhaps, in smoking-rooms before ladies carried their cigarette cases into them? Well, that is just the point I have been coming to all this while. Trust the penetration of your literary aunt, and believe as she does that all this looseness of speech and manners is no evidence of loose conduct or licentious indulgence. It does look like it, I grant you; and no doubt the two things have always gone together up to the present period. But the peculiarity of this age is that they do not go together. To say the least, with a great deal of the one, there is nothing like so much of the other—no corresponding amount of wickedness, so to speak; which is so strange a thing that the most experienced persons cannot believe in it, and so they go about declaring on their own undoubted authority that society is in a very (I hate the word) rotten state. They look, they listen, and they think it must be. But no. I maintain that the immorality of the 'smarter classes' is much more bark than bite; and that we must cast about for another explanation of the vulgarity, the looseness, the degradation of manners, which are so very obvious to the middle-aged. Well, is it far to seek? For my part, I don't think so. What do you say to the Emancipation of Women craze as an explanation? But I ought not to say 'craze;' it is not that—it is a 'wave;' one of the many waves of emotion that are stirring men's hearts, and a great quantity of mud, at the end of the nineteenth century. Now it seems to me that this *is* the explanation; and if you want to see it bodily, glance at the attire of some young women nowadays, and observe how they walk in their jackets from Savile Row, their waistcoats, collars, studs, and 'ties,' and their gowns that would be something else immediately if they were sewn together from the waist downward. As nearly as it can be got at from one point of view, that is the emancipation of woman; and much of the rest is precisely similar. It is graceless, even vulgarly and violently rude; but it speaks of emancipation from 'trammels,' of freedom, equality with man, rejection of the petty and degrading elegances by which woman has been taught to appeal to the petting and protection of a sex not a bit more gritty, not a whit more grippy, than her own. How can equality be asserted and emancipation secured if women must blush when men do not, and if they tacitly acknowledge that there are all sorts of things that it does not 'become them' to know anything about—or certainly to hear about and speaks about? And why this fastidious choice of language for them, with all that is newest, raciest, and most idiomatic in our common tongue left out? That is not emancipation—to rebel against it is. It is freedom, it is elevation, to have done with all such nonsense as a soft gait, a gentle voice, limited curiosity, restrained laughter, and every other kind of strait-lacing.''

SYDNEY SMITH.

Mr. Ernest Rhys has edited for Mr. Walter Scott a book of "Selections from Sydney Smith." He describes it as "the first to give any various account of the author in small compass." This it hardly is. There is a volume, of much the same size, called "The Wit and Wisdom of the Rev. Sydney Smith," a new edition of which was published by Messrs. Longmans so recently as six years ago, and which, we presume, is still obtainable. This is altogether more desirable than Mr. Rhys's "Selections," for there is more in it, and it is more representative in its contents. Mr. Rhys's extracts are longer than most of those in the older collection, and they are not so well chosen. At this time of day the public is not interested in Sydney Smith's views concerning Mdme. de Stael's "Delphine," Moore's "Captain Rock," and so on. There is a certain historical value in these views, no doubt; but they are not attractive in themselves. That Sydney Smith had wisdom is undoubted; he rejoiced in the possession of a large fund of common sense. He lives, and will live, however, as a humourist and a wit—a combination by no means frequent. It is as a humourist especially that he will be longest remembered. There is a good deal of the genuine Sydney in the Review articles and the Plymley letters; but it was in his private correspondence and in his every day conversation that he was at his best. His most lasting monument, in fact, is the "Life and Letters," edited by Lady Holland. A new condensed edition of that delightful book would be, in truth, a boon.

Sydney Smith's letters have all the fun, without the self-consciousness, of Dicken's. They bubble over with comicality. They are the fruit of a naturally humorous nature. As a companion, this unconventional clergyman must have been side-splitting. "His great delight," writes Earl Russell (quoted by Mr. Rhys), was to produce a succession of ludicrous images; these followed each other with a rapidity that scarcely left time to laugh; he himself laughing loudest and with more enjoyment than anyone." Take, for example, one of the occasions recorded by Tom Moore. "In talking of the stories about dram-drinkers catching fire he pursued the idea in every possible shape. The inconvenience of a man coming too near the candle when he was speaking—'Sir, your observation has caught fire.' Then he imagined a parson breaking into blaze in the pulpit; the engines called to put him out; no water to be had, the man at the waterworks being a Unitarian or an Atheist." Sidney Smith's happiest things are among the immortal of their kind. His description of Scotland and the Scotch is as exquiste as Charles Lamb's. Inimitable, too is his picture of his household and surroundings when living in the country. His "impromptu on Mr. Jeffrey riding on a donkey" is a classic in its way. Everybody remembers his saying about Jeffrey and the Equator; his assertion that little Earl Russell had "not body enough to cover his mind decently with—his intellect was improperly exposed;" his separation of mankind into men, women and clergymen, his declaration that "you find people ready enough to do the Samaritan, without the oil and the two pence, his announcement that if ever he went to a fancy ball, he would go as a Dissenter. In his opening memoir Mr. Rhys gives some instances of his subject's mirth-compelling humour, and other examples are supplied in "A note on Holland House." But the body of the book is selected from Sydney Smith's more sober and solid work, and though it is pleasant to make acquaintance anew with these sensible prelections it seems a pity that the "witty Cannon's lighter utterances are not better represented.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay,

THE WEARING AWAY OF LAND.

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson writes in *Knowledge*:—The geologist knows only two time-keeping processes: one is rock formation (deposition), the other rock destruction denudation. "Denudation" is chiefly effected by "rain and rivers." The consequence of denudation in one place is rock formation in another; the one is complementary to the other. In other words, the *debris* of continents is carried by rivers into lakes, seas, and estuaries, there to settle down and "sow the dust of continents to be." Now rivers depend for their supplies on rainfall; hence rainfall is one of the main factors in problems about denudation. The subject of atmospheric denudation has been arithmetically investigated in order to ascertain at what rate a given continent, or portion of a continent, is at present being worn down by "rain and rivers." Take the great area drained by the Mississippi, which is what geographers call its "basin." The area of this basin is reckoned to be 1,147,000 square miles. It is clear that all the mud, sand, &c., brought down by this great river to the Gulf of Mexico must be derived from the rocks and soil in that area; the next step is to find out how much solid matter is brought down every year.

As a rule, more attention has been paid to the amount of mechanically suspended matter than to the amount in solution. We must, therefore, confine ourselves to the former, but it must be borne in mind that the following estimates are understatements of the truth, because the amount of dissolved matter is left out. Some of the results obtained are as follows: The Mississippi, with a basin of 1,147,000 square miles, discharges annually 7,459,267,200 cubic feet of solid matter; the Rhone, with a basin of 25,000 square miles, discharges 600,381,800 cubic feet of solid matter; the Danube, with a basin of 234,000 square miles, discharges 1,253,738,600 cubic feet; the Po, with a basin of 30,000 square miles, discharges 1,510,137,000 cubic feet. Now as all this solid matter comes off the surface of so much land, the area of which is known, it can easily be calculated what thickness of rock must have been removed (on an average) to produce the amount brought down to sea, as given in cubic feet. On elevated land, where mountain streams run faster, more rock is removed than over low plains or gentle slopes, where rivers run slowly. But we only want a general average for the whole area. An illustration may serve to make this clear. Given a lump of butter, containing so many cubic inches, and a slice of bread, with area so many square inches; any schoolboy could find what the thickness of the butter would be when spread evenly over the bread.

The results for the great rivers were as follows: The Mississippi removes 1-6000 foot from its area in one year, or one foot in 6,000 years; the Rhone removes 1-1528, or one foot in 1,528 years; the Danube removess 1-6846, or one foot in 6,846 years; the Po removes 1-729, or one foot in 729 years. Now these are very important results, and since the physics of the Mississippi have been more carefully studied than those of perhaps any other river, and as that river drains so extensive a region, embracing so many varities of climate, rock and soil, we shall probably get the best results by taking the Mississippi rate of denudation as a fair one. Let us see, then, what that rate means. It means that the surface of its basin will be lowered 10 feet (generally) in 60,000 years; supposing the rate to continue, 100 feet in 600,000 years, and 1,000 feet in 6,000,000 years. Apply this to the whole of North America, the mean height of which, according to Humboldt, is 748 feet above sea level, and we find that this continent would be worn away in about four and a half millions of years. The same kind of calculation, based upon the rate of denudation by the Upper Ganges, has been applied to the continent of Asia, and a shorter length of time was found to be required to wear it all down to sea level. But the Ganges rate seems to be hardly a fair one; so we will keep to the Mississippi.

Such calculations are made on the assumption that no serious changes take place in the way of earth-movements, raising or depressing a continent. Upheaval would undoubtedly quicken the rate of denudation, by giving greater velocity to the rivers (on account of increased fall), and in the same way depression would check the rate of denudation. But in spite of this possible element of disturbance, the result above given is an important one. Now the amount of denudation that might thus take place over the North American continent is a mere trifle compared to the vast denudation which must have taken place in order to provide the prodigious amount of solid matter contained in the whole series of stratified rocks. Their total estimated thickness is about 100,000 feet! It is clear, then, that a much greater number of millions of years was required to lay down this great series of sedimentary rocks on ocean beds, especially when we reflect that such material had to be distributed by ocean currents over vast areas, and also that many of these rocks were built up very slowly in the deeper parts of oceans by the slow accumulation of organic remains.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

In the introductory address, by Sir Archibald Geikie, President of the British Association, writes the *Leisure Hour*, the question of the antiquity of the globe was raised. A division of theoretical geologists into "Uniformitarians" and "Catastrophists" succeeded to the previous battles of "Huttonians" and "Wernerians." Sir Charles Lyell, admirable in descriptive details, carried to extremity the theory that the changes now proceeding on the earth's surface were the same as had always been witnessed. When Darwin first proposed his theories of evolution, Lyell accepted them entirely, and it was affirmed that every phenomenon now existing was the natural effect of operations proceeding apparently without any break or interruption from the beginning. Indeed Hutton said, as Laplace had done, that there was no proof of any beginning, but that we could only conjecture continuous movement from eternity. Among the debts which science owes to the geologists is the first well-founded conception of the high antiquity of the globe. "Some six thousand years," says Sir Archibald Geikie, "had previously been believed to comprise the whole life of the planet, and indeed of the entire universe." This may have been true of older writers, but it is an unworthy charge to make in regard to geologists of later times. In the discussion between the Uniformitarian and Catastrophist schools, men of the highest eminence, such as Professor Sedgwick and Hugh Miller, had recognised the high antiquity of the earth; and they had also prointed out the right method of reconciling this fact with the Mosaic record, as first stated by Dr. Chalmers. The opening verse of the book of Genesis states that "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth." Between that verse and subsequent records there is room for unlimited duration, such as geologists require for the successive developments of animated existence or of structure on the earth's surface; there is ample scope for all the time that the extreme Uniformitarians may demand. But at this point a higher science than that of geology enters a protest against the unlimited or infinite periods of which evolutionists talk. The Physicists, of whom Lord Kelvin is one of the most distinguished, bring in the question of the earth as a planetary body, or a small part of the solar system. The system of nature itself puts a limit to the infinite requirements of geological theory. If hundreds of millions of years are demanded for the gradual development of the existing system, the number of millions must be limited by the secular loss of heat, both in the earth and the sun, which physical science can demonstrate. This interference is not only with the absolute age of the planet, but also with the rate of past as compared with present changes. In long distant ages the intensity of action may have far exceeded the slow and measured rate of the gentle and uniform operations of which Sir C. Lyell made so much use in theory. Sir A. Geikie argues that the processes of deposition or denudation may have required six or seven hundred millions of years. But this is only by assuming that the same uniformity existed in remote ages as in the existing state of the planet, a supposition not supported by physical science. After all, the subject of highest importance is not that of the age of the earth, but the time of the appearance of man upon its surface. Here comes in the question as to the origin of Man; whether developed in infinite time form lower orders of animal life, or his appearance at a comparatively late epoch, by Divine creation, as believers in Revelation hold.

Herr Lothar Bucher, who died at Glion, on the Lake of Geneva, the other day, in his seventy-fifth year, was an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck's. The friendship has only come to an end with Bucher's death, for even lately he has repeatedly been staying with the Bismarck family, and he has also assisted the ex-Chancellor in preparing his memoirs. Herr Bucher lived from 1850 to 1860 as a political fugitive in London, and his correspondence in German newspapers on English affairs attracted at that time general attention. Later on he changed a great many of his political views under the influence of English Parliamentarism, which he had the opportunity of studying closely, and which was not to his taste. This was also why he became more and more estranged from his former Liberal friends in Germany, who were and are still so in great numbers unreserved admirers of the English Parliamentary system. Besides this Bucher sympathised to some degree with Lassalle's Social Democratic doctrines, and it is not improbable that his influence awoke in Prince Bismarck similar sympathies for that leader, to which the ex-Chancellor gave repeated expression. There was scarcely any question of importance which Bismarck did not first talk over with his friend.

Poor Dinah Salifou, who was one of the lions of the Universal Exhibition of 1889, was deposed, a Paris correspondent says, not long after his return to his African kingdom. His head was turned by all the flattering attentions he met with in Paris, and by a conversation with the Shah, who told him how he managed matters in Persia. The dusky monarch accordingly went to play the despot, and in tyrannising over his own subjects ran foul of the French agent. He was deposed, and sent a prisoner to Saint Louis in Senegal. He now writes to a French friend to complain of his captivity, and to declare that he is at a loss to think why he is being so harshly used. He was always ready to receive the French in his State of Rio Nunez, and holds them in the warmest affection, nor can he ever forget the delights of Paris or the welcome that was given him when he went there to visit the Exhibition. No, he is not black-hearted and ungrateful, and longs for an opportunity to prove his innocence.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

POT-POURRI FOR SACHETS.

Placed in small bags of thin silk, the following makes an excellent sachet for wardrobes or drawers containing linen or clothes:—One ounce ground lavender flowers, one ounce ground rose flowers, half-ounce ground cloves, half-ounce ground cinnamon, half-ounce ground allspice, four ounces powdered orris-root, thirty drops essence of lemon, thirty drops essence of bergamotte, ten drops oil of lavender, ten drops otto of ros.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GIRLS.

Dr. Kate Mitchell has been comparing the respective merits of American and English girls. She is of opinion that American girls work harder for a living than their sisters in England. And yet she admits that "with a mere smattering of languages, art, literature, and the 'ologies, an American girl will out-distance her English sister, who is well grounded in all these. It would be well, she thinks, if the English girl could acquire some of the general smartness and readiness of expression enjoyed by the other, while the American would be all the better for a little of the delicate reserve, gentle high breeding, and cultivated speech of her English sister.

A BRUNETTE YEAR.

Brunettes will have a decided advantage over fair women this winter, so far as the new colours are concerned. The shades are very beautiful, and are delightfully rich and warm-looking, but they are not particularly well suited to blondes. The exquisite new tint that verges on purple is peculiarly effective, and especially so in rich materials, but, strange to say, it seems to require dark women to show it off to the best advantage. Petunia, too, that almost indescribable shade of pink that is so much to the fore in the milliners' latest productions, looks very much the best against dark hair and olive-tinted skins, but on the other hand the lovely new greens seem best suited to fair wearers. Of all the novelty-mongers I always think the inventors of new colours must have the most trying time. It must be terribly difficult to produce a new shade calculated to please everybody.

A PRETTY FABRIC.

Wool rep, says a writer, seems to me the most charming fabric of the day. I have manufactured for myself a jacket of it, specially suitable for bedroom wear, or I might venture to adopt it in the afternoon, should excessive fatigue warrant me being careless in my attire. It is made in a lovely shade of pale pink, old-rose colour rather, with a soft bloom upon it; over the shoulders is a soft muddle of lace, not a bib and not a fichu, but just a drapery caught into a kind of hood at the back over a Watteau pleat; the sleeves hang full below the elbow with frills of lace to the wrist, and the fastening is straight down the front. It could be donned in about a minute and a-half, and it ties round the waist with a pink ribbon, a most comfortable, convenient, and, I venture to think, becoming garment, and as I was the fortunate possessor of the lace its expense was comparatively nothing.

THE VERY BEST STYLE.

Here, says Mrs. Fenwick Miller, is a black dress of the very best style. The skirt (gored so that there is hardly any fulness at the top, and yet great width at the feet) is of black corduroy velvet, edged round the bottom with a narrow strip of black fox. The bodice, which has no basque (*reaching only to the waist*) is of fine black crepe de Chine, folded in straight pleats both at the back and front. These are held in place at the back by a quaintly-shaped sort of Zouave of velvet, beautifully embroidered with silk and jet on the material; while in front there is some of the same embroidery arranged over *the* bust, so as to give a yoke effect, and the waist is surrounded by a belt of the same lovely trimming. The top of the sleeves is formed by an immense puff of corded velvet, while the tight cuffs are embroidered with jet to match the other trimming. This same design carried out in heliotrope crepe and velvet with crystal embroidery would make a magnificent dinner-dress; as it is, it is an excellent afternoon gown or dinner-dress for slight mourning or otherwise. A black mantle that would go well with this dress is a combination of reach satin and velvet. There is a loose square front, recalling the Russian blouse type; this is of black satin, worked in jet beads and a dull silver thread; turning back from this are deep velvet revers embroidered with jet and silk. The back, of plain satin, fits the figure, and has a Watteau pleat of velvet falling loosely over it with some embroidery along the edges of the pleat. The sleeves are very wide ones, of satin with velvet cuffs embroidered in the style of the revers.

WOMEN AT THE BAR.

Mr. G. R. Dod read a paper at the Law Society's meeting, from which we extract the following:—"Recently in France a lady has been called to the Bar, and at montana, United States, a lady also is practising as a barrister, and is now seeking the appointment of Attorney-General. When ladies are admitted to the English Bar some serious questions will arise with regard to the forensic costume, and doubtless it will be necessary for a full court to decide as to the nature of it. Possibly some ladies might be satisfied with a doctor's gown similar to that worn by the Princess of Wales, while others might prefer the partly-coloured gowns that were worn by members of the Bar about two centuries ago. To any who may be interested in such matters I shall be pleased to produce some illustrations copied from a law treatise, written about the 15th century. By some it is stated that at the death of Queen Anne the Bar went into mourning, and have never yet come out of it; by others it is asserted that the black gown came into use about the time of the Protectorate. However, it is probable that the ladies may not think black altogether becoming to them. Then, with regard to the wig, they might demur to the use of it, especially when they are informed that it was first worn to conceal the fact that the head had been shaven, for when priests were forbidden to continue to act as advocates in court they took to covering the head with a wig that it might not be known that formerly they had belonged to the priestly order. The question of cap or some other head-dress would have to be fully considered by the court. Many ladies who are favoured with good heads of hair may prefer wearing it uncovered in court: but the judges would, probably, have to decide as to the way it should be worn—that is to say, whether perfectly plain, parted in the middle, or rough and woolly according to the present fashion, and whether or not the hair may be tied up in ribbons, and, if so, what colour; or it might be awkward if the judge, upon hearing the voice of a lady advocate, should be compelled to say that he heard someone speaking, but was unable to see anyone addressing him. It might be necessary to set apart rooms at the law courts for the accommodation of "coiffeurs" for the ladies.

VEGETABLE NOVELTIES.

What are more dainty than nicely made croquettes of potatoes fried until a pretty goldon colour? If given even cold mutton for dinner, with potato croquettes and a good salad, followed, perhaps, by a nice dish of fresh beans which have been simmered in a little butter seasoned with salt and pepper, and garnished with crisply-fried sippets, one would not feel so inclined to grumble as when a cold joint is placed on the table with boiled potatoes, the latter perhaps, badly boiled, and French beans dressed in the same way. A vegetable marrow, boiled, filled, when cold, with, say, a stuffing composed of scraps of cold meat or poultry nicely seasoned and mixed with bread crumbs or a thin well-flavoured gravy, then rolled in flour, egg, and breadcrumbs, and fried a pretty golden colour, will make a dish which few people, if any, will not appreciate. Also it will use up scraps of meat which would probably be insufficient to make a dish of alone, as well as helping to free the bread-pan of stale pieces of bread, which, even in the best regulated of households, are apt to accumulate. The remains of a cauliflower, if divided into small neat pieces, seasoned with a little minced parsley, salt and pepper, then dipped into a light batter and fried, make an excellent dish, as does also the same vegetable simmered, or, more rightly speaking braised, in a little stock. Of course all vegetables used should be freshly gathered. Cauliflowers and cabbages will become fermented if kept long after they are cut, and thus an easily-digested vegetable become just the reverse. Cabbage, in its various kinds and qualities, is grown as generally as potatoes and onions in all our gardens, and as regularly boiled in our kitchens. The idea of rubbing it through a sieve, as spinach should be done, adding a little butter or even a small quantity of pork or beef dripping, a little grated cheese, salt and pepper, and beating all together, then serving it garnished with sippets and hard-boiled eggs divided into quarters, is never thought of. Little rolls of bacon daintily arranged round the cabbage will make a dish more nutritious and certainly more appetising for lunch than many which are served, and the trouble and expense in preparing it are certainly not very heavy. Small cabbages blanched, the centres removed, and in the place a little minced meat, seasoned nicely, inserted, are excellent, if braised and served on squares of fried bread.

WHAT DO WOMEN LIKE BEST?

A well-known conversationalist and man of the world, who prided himself upon his accurate knowledge of the fair sex, was once asked what he considered the average woman best loved to do. He replied, "To influence man." He was probably not far wrong. The little girl is trying to influence her hard-featured, implacable-bodied wooden doll when she clothes its thin and many-cornered wooden limbs in radiant garments of new Parisian cut, touches up its cheeks with pigments that find a home in the shilling paint box, and twists socketed arms into strange beckoning, defiant, or pleading attitudes. The schoolroom miss tries her 'prentice hand upon the rough schoolboy brother, or, more still, upon the rough schoolboy brother's beloved chum, who, as likely as not, meets her for the first time, a wooden doll all corners, parts from her a rather wax personage who has been subject to not a little melting before certain maidenly fires. The girl emancipated from the schoolroom soon finds a lover to influence, and later the wife is unwearied in her efforts to leave some impress upon the character of her husband. Yes, probably the conversationlist who prided himself upon his knowledge of women was not far wrong. They like tea, they enjoy working chairbacks, they are not averse to gossip, they revel—some of them—in field sports, they are blue-stocking at times. They read, or do not read, are hardy or gentle, kind or cruel, sentimental or practical as the case may be. But depend upon it, the average woman loves better than anything else to influence that complex creature, that often solid enigma, that being whom women can so frequently and so easily make or mar, "man, foolish"—forgive the adjective, male readers, we only insert it for the sake of the quotation—"foolish man."

MARRIAGE LAW ASSOCIATIONS.

The present condition of the marriage laws in England and the colonies can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. The promoters of what is termed reform in the marriage laws strongly maintain that, as 15 of the most important dependencies of the Crown, including India, have deemed it expedient to permit marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, and that, as this reform has received the approval of the Imperial Government, it is exceedingly undesirabte that a colonist returning to England with his second wife and family should find himself in the position of being looked upon as illegally married, and that his children should be regarded as illegitimate, when the law under which he married his first wife's sister has had the sanction of the Sovereign, without which it could not have been in existence. There can be no doubt that the anomalies of our marriage laws need revision. It is absurd to think that in the one island of great Britain two distinct marriage laws exist at the present time. Formerly the mere declaration of a man, made in public, that the woman with whom he was associated was his wife, rendered a couple legally married in Scotland.

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